

# The Enterprise.

VOL. 4.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO CO., CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

NO. 18.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLE

### NORTH.

5:56 A. M. Daily.  
7:27 A. M. Daily except Sunday.  
9:12 A. M. Daily.  
12:20 P. M. Daily.  
6:57 P. M. Daily.

### SOUTH.

7:33 A. M. Daily.  
11:13 A. M. Daily.  
4:06 P. M. Daily except Sunday.  
7:03 P. M. Daily.  
12:18 A. M. Sundays Only.

## S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

First car from Ferry for Baden Station leaves.....	7:33 A. M.
First car from 30th Street for Baden Station leaves.....	8:13 A. M.
First car from Holy Cross for Baden Station leaves.....	8:50 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for Baden Station.....	4:35 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Baden Station.....	5:12 P. M.
Last car leaves Holy Cross for Baden Station.....	5:50 P. M.
First car leaves Baden Station for City.....	9:00 A. M.
Last car leaves Baden Station for City.....	6:00 P. M.
Cars run between Holy Cross and Baden Station every 20 minutes.....	8:50 A. M. to 5:50 P. M.

### COUNTRY AND MAIN LINES.

Last car leaves Holy Cross for Ferry.....	10:50 P. M.
Last car leaves Ocean View for Ferry.....	11:13 P. M.
Last car leaves 30th Street for Ferry.....	12:00 M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves the Ferry at.....	11:28 1/2 P. M.
Last car for Holy Cross leaves 30th Street at.....	12:02 A. M.
Last car leaves Ferry for 30th Street and Sunnyside only at.....	12:30 A. M.

### NOTE

All Country Line Cars leaving 30th Street except the two above named will run clear through to Holy Cross Cemetery.

### PARK LINE

First car from 18th and Guerrero to Golden Gate Park.....	11:27 P. M.
Last car from Golden Gate Park to 18th and Guerrero.....	11:50 P. M.

STR. CAROLINE.....CAPT. LEAHL

### TIME CARD.

Steamer leaves Jackson St. Wharf, San Francisco, for wharf at Abattoir, South San Francisco, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning to the city the same day, carrying freight and passengers both ways.

### POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays 8:00 to 4:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

### MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.....	A. M. 7:45	P. M. 4:15
South.....	7:00	

MAIL CLOSES.

North.....	A. M. 8:30	P. M. 6:30
North.....	8:15	

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

### CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held by the Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

### MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

### MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every second and fourth Wednesday, at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeyman Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

### DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.....	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.....	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.....	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.....	Redwood City
ASSESSOR	
C. D. Hayward.....	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER	
M. H. Thompson.....	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.....	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.....	Redwood City
* SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.....	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
W. B. Gilbert.....	Redwood City

### NICARAGUA EXPLAINS.

Delay of Dispatches Not Due to Censorship but to Storms and Rebel Forces.

New York.—A special to the San from Washington says: A satisfactory explanation was made to the Secretary of State by Senor Corea, Charge d'Affaires of Nicaragua, in response to a protest of the State Department against alleged interference in the delivery of dispatches addressed by the Navy Department to Commander Symonds of the gunboat Marietta, now at Bluefields in order to protect American interests during the revolution prevailing there.

Senor Corea said that the fault of the Navy Department to communicate with Commander Symonds was not due to any action of the Government of Nicaragua. Storms have interfered with the telegraph lines to some extent, he said, and the revolutionists have also been instrumental in preventing communication by telegraph. This statement was accepted.

## NAVAL BILL PASSED.

### Final Action By the House After Warm Debate.

### BIG REDUCTION IN PRICE OF ARMOR.

### Amendment Adopted by Unanimous Vote—Now for Consideration of Army Appropriation.

Washington.—The naval appropriation bill has finally passed the House after several days of acrimonious debate, most of which was spent upon the question of rehabilitating the Naval Academy at Annapolis in accordance with the scheme inaugurated by the appropriation of \$500,000 in the last naval bill and the proposition to increase the maximum price to be paid for armor plate to \$545 per ton, the existing law limiting it to \$400. Upon both propositions the Naval Committee suffered signal defeats. The amendment to build a great armor plant was ruled out upon a point of order. After a rancorous debate the price to be paid for armor was cut down from \$545, the price which the committee insisted was being paid for the new Krupp armor, to \$445, and a provision was also added precluding the Government from paying more than was paid by any other foreign government for similar armor.

When the bill was reported to the House Boutelle attempted to secure a reversal of the verdicts of the committee of the whole on the Naval Academy and armor-plate amendments, but in both cases he was defeated, a motion to recommit the bill, made by him, being voted down, 79 to 155.

Another victory over the committee was secured by the adoption of a provision to the naval bill creating the rank of Admiral of the Navy. This was accomplished by Moody of Massachusetts, who offered a copy of the Senate bill creating this rank as an amendment to the naval bill. The amendment was clearly subject to the point of order against it raised by Boutelle, but the sentiment of the House was so apparently unanimous in favor of the amendment that he withdrew the point of order and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. The Naval Committee had amended the Senate bill so as to also create the rank of Vice-Admiral, but Mr. Moody's amendment was the original Senate bill, without this provision.

The House declined to consider the Brown-Swanson contested election case in the Fourth Virginia district by a vote of 132 to 99. This is the second attempt to call up this case.

### MUST PASS EXAMINATIONS.

### Ruling in Regard to Applicants for Army Commissions.

Washington.—Applicants for appointment to Lieutenancies in the Army under the reorganization bill which passed the Senate will be required to submit to a searching mental and physical examination by the War Department and their qualifications must be thus established before the President will act upon their applications. This ruling of the department will greatly relieve the pressure which is being brought upon members of Congress by thousands of young men all over the country who are seeking political influence to aid them in getting commissions. This pressure has been beyond understanding of any one not familiar with the situation. Under the Hull bill there would have been something like 800 Lieutenancies at the disposal of the President, while by the provisions of the amended bill there will be fewer probably not more than one-half of the number. Yet there are thousands of young men, and some old ones, besieging Congressmen for influence. It would be quite safe to say that for each place there are a dozen applicants, some of whom know less about military methods than the average primary grade boy who drills on the playground with a wooden gun. The new ruling, which the War Department purposes enforcing strictly, will give Congressmen a breathing spell. They may endorse almost anybody, and trust to the War Department to stop incompetents.

### Court-Martial of Meyer.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Howell has approved the findings of the court-martial of Engineer William C. Meyer of the cutter McCulloch. Meyer succeeded to the command of the engine-room on the sudden death of the engineer during the battle of Manila and was on continuous duty for fifty-four hours. When the vessel reached Yokohama on her way to San Francisco Meyer, it was charged, indulged in too much liquor and was absent from the ship. He was court-martialed, and in view of the extenuating circumstances, was sentenced to reprimand and reduction in number.

### Great Paper Company Formed.

Trenton (N. J.)—The Union Paper and Bag Company, with a capital of \$27,000,000, has been incorporated here. The company is empowered to manufacture paper and bags and to do whatever other business it may choose. The incorporators are clerks in the New Jersey Trust Company.

### NO FOREIGN TROOPS TO LAND.

### U. S. Military Authorities Can Handle the Situation at Manila All Right.

Washington.—The grave situation at Manila has impressed upon both parties to the controversy over the army bill the necessity of putting an end to party disagreements in the face of the present emergency, leaving their differences to be settled in the future.

The popular assumption that immediately upon the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain by the Cortes, hostilities between the two countries will be ended is erroneous. Technically, hostilities will continue until the commission, yet to be appointed by the United States and Spain, meets in Washington and makes formal ratification and exchange of agreement between the two countries. This will probably take from four to six weeks after the Cortes has acted, and therefore the conditions which admit of the retention of the present military establishment will continue until that time.

The situation in Manila admits of the possibility of foreign complications on account of the destruction of the property of foreigners within our lines, and it might be that some foreign government would propose to land forces to protect the property of its citizens; but it is not believed that this will occur.

Officials of the administration do not attach any importance to the suggestion that the uprising may lead to interference on the part of other governments. It was feared by some people that the partly successful attempt to burn the city might give rise to the impression among foreign nations that the United States was not in complete control of the city of Manila, and not able to fully protect its own or foreign interests there. If such were the case, it might possibly justify other governments in taking steps to safeguard the lives and property of their subjects in that vicinity, and to that extent to interfere with the administration of affairs by the United States military authorities. The officials hold, however, that there is no proper basis for such an assumption, and freely assert that no government would attempt to take any such advantage of the situation.

When finished these ships will be the largest ever built in an American ship yard. Compared with the American liner St. Louis, the largest American-built ship afloat today, the Pacific Mail ships will be of 7870.79 tons greater displacement, 14.5 feet longer and will have a draught 4.7 feet greater. The beams of the two ships are the same. When the vessels are completed they will rank third in displacement among the notable big ships afloat. The Oceanic, now building in England, will have a displacement of 28,500 tons. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has a displacement of 20,000 tons. The Pacific Mail ships will rank next with 18,500 tons. The Campania, though her general dimensions are larger, has only 18,000 tons displacement. A large electric cantilever, 750 feet in length, is being constructed in the north end of the shipyard, and under this, one on each side, the Pacific Mail Leviathans will be built.

"I never was in favor of the acquisition of the Philippines," said Sewell. "I said to the President the day after Dewey's magnificent victory in Manila bay, 'For God's sake order him away from there.'"

Sewell then stated his reasons for not desiring the Pacific Islands. He said that he had visited them and was satisfied from personal observations that they and their inhabitants were not desirable acquisitions to this country. He declared that it would take an army of from 25,000 to 50,000 to maintain our control in the Philippines. Even now the American troops were cooped up in Manila and thus far had been able to accomplish little. In his opinion, 20,000 men would be required in Cuba and several thousand in Porto Rico, so that practically the entire Army would be used in what might be termed our island possessions.

Foraker of Ohio interrupted Sewell to inquire why the United States would need force of 20,000 men in Cuba, stating his belief that we did not need any force there, since there were no Spanish soldiers to fight, and to inquire further how the Government was going to keep a force on that island after peace with Spain had been formally declared. He declared that Cubans had exercised great control and our troops were not needed on the island.

Sewell—We have had peace in Cuba because we have had a large force there. Those people are a turbulent people. They will have revolutions constantly. I believe we shall have a war with them after a while.

Foraker—I do not think we will.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Sewell said: "We cannot go outside our lines in the Philippines. The situation is serious. These people, who are turbulent and intractable, must be put down.

If I were the President I would send a force there that would be sufficient to put them down sharply and quickly."

### The Destiny of China.

Washington.—Lord Charles Beresford, in an interview, predicted that China will be bankrupt in four years, and said that what England had done for Egypt, the four nations controlling China trade could do for China. "Saving its strategic advantages," he added, "Egypt has not been worth a shilling to England. She sacrificed lives and money to make Egypt safe and secure, and she put the Egyptian army and police in order. Of course, every nation that has even controlled Egypt has declared it would get out."

### Place for Another Chicago Man.

Chicago.—F. W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, has decided that Samuel Kayser, director of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, shall have charge of the United States musical exhibits at the Paris Exposition.

## WILL BE GIANTS.

### Pacific Mail to Have Two Immense Ships.

### TO RANK THIRD AMONG BIG VESSELS.

### Speed Receives Attention, and the Voyage Between San Francisco and Oriental Ports to Be Shortened.

Newport News (Va.)—The general dimensions of the two large Pacific Mail liners, the contracts for which have been awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company, are given out semi-officially as follows: Length, 550 feet; beam, 68 feet; draught, 31.5 feet; ground depth, 40 feet; displacement 18,500 tons, and speed, eighteen knots. Both ships will be luxuriously fitted out for passenger service, and in addition will have superior facilities for handling freight and United States mails.

While the contract speed is put down as eighteen knots, it is known here that the builders will endeavor to give the vessels a higher rate of speed than that. The Pacific Mail Company, it is understood, has contracted with the Government to reduce the mail passage between San Francisco and ports in China, and it is with this object in view that the two steamships will be built here. It is reported that the fastest time now between the two countries will be reduced by from twelve to eighteen hours.

When finished these ships will be the largest ever built in an American ship yard. Compared with the American liner St. Louis, the largest American-built ship afloat today, the Pacific Mail ships will be of 7870.79 tons greater displacement, 14.5 feet longer and will have a draught 4.7 feet greater. The beams of the two ships are the same. When the vessels are completed they will rank third in displacement among the notable big ships afloat. The Oceanic, now building in England, will have a displacement of 28,500 tons. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has a displacement of 20,000 tons. The Pacific Mail ships will rank next with 18,500 tons. The Campania, though her general dimensions are larger, has only 18,000 tons displacement. A large electric cantilever, 750 feet in length, is being constructed in the north end of the shipyard, and under this, one on each side, the Pacific Mail Leviathans will be built.

### POLYGAMY SCORED IN HOUSE.

### Strong Report in Favor of a Constitutional Amendment Barring Mormons.

Washington.—A favorable report on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamists from being elected to Congress was made in the House by Representative Capron of Rhode Island in behalf of the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President. He refers to the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts of Utah as one of the causes for renewing attention to the subject. After reviewing this case the report states that its determination rests with the next Congress. On the general subject, however, it urges an amendment to the Constitution and says:

"Enough has been presented to show that the people of the United States, through Congress, have placed on the statute books their unequivocal and uncompromising hostility to the crime of polygamy. Therefore, shall the possibility be allowed to continue to exist of a state electing to Congress a person who is a polygamist to participate in the framing of laws for a people who have unmistakably, in no uncertain way, but deliberately and positively, declared that polygamy is a crime and a disease which should not be tolerated in a civilized community, but extirpated in the interest of the homes of America, which constitute one of the Nation's strongest bulwarks against moral decay? We believe that if given the opportunity the people will answer emphatically in the negative."

### URGE A HOLY WAR.

### Filipino Junta at Hongkong Issues Another Decree.

Hongkong.—The Filipino government has issued another virulent anti-American decree, in which the following passages occur:

"The American guns respect neither honor nor property, but barbarously massacre women and children. Manila has witnessed the most massacres. Confiscating the properties and savings of the people at the point

# THE ENTERPRISE

**E. CUNNINGHAM**  
Editor and Proprietor.

As a rule when a person is between two fires the chances of his getting roasted are good.

That \$30,000 pink which has been so much admired is probably the pink of perfection one hears so much about.

A chewing-gum trust is not at all surprising. What's the object of any of these combines but to get a bit in people's mouths?

France, after all, knows when she has enough fights on her hands. She refuses to have a woman's department in her exposition.

One of the evidences that Inventor Keely's secret died with him is that recent investigations are bringing the whole thing into bad odor.

The last wild camel in the United States could not escape the hunters. Although he humped himself to the best of his ability, he had to die.

It's said of Englishmen that their insularity tends to make them distant. This must be an insular tendency generally, for see the distant character of our Pacific island empire.

The Kaiser gave the Sultan a sample Krupp field gun, and the Sultan has ordered 152 more of the same sort. W. Hohenzollern is the advance agent of prosperity for the Krupp gun factory.

Havana is moving ahead. In a store window appears this legend: "English spoken. Our very good friends will come in and received many excellent treatment." English as cultivated in the late Spanish colonies promises to be a new dialect.

Earl Poulett, the noble organ grinder who was disowned by his father, more than got even by playing his plaintive instrument beneath the late father's window. How flat, stale and unprofitable are the usual pleasures of gilded youth by comparison with this, the very ecstasy and quintessence of reverence.

Another tradition has been swept away. In a train accident it has been supposed for years that "on seeing the danger the engineer whistled 'down brakes,' reversed the lever, and jumped off." But now comes an iconoclast who says the engineer does not do this, and has not for many years. What he does do is to "shut off steam, apply the air brakes, open the sand box, and jump." If he is afraid to jump he is either killed or becomes a hero.

The Australian ballot system was a tremendous advance on the system or lack of system that prevailed before it, and how universal was its need was witnessed by the fact of its quick adoption in some form by every State in the Union, when once its features were understood. That the system conduces vastly toward a pure election we all know. But it is not the best that can be had. Already voting by machine appears as the next step toward accuracy.

For many years it has been the proud boast of Englishmen that their colonial possessions were so numerously scattered over the face of the earth that there was no hour in the twenty-four that the sun did not shine on a British flag waving somewhere. If any one will take a map of the world, locate the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Samoa, the Sandwich Islands, Guam, in the Ladrones, and the Philippines, and compute the time for each place relatively, he will find that the United States also is a land on which the sun never sets. From Alaska to the Philippines our possessions are within easy sailing distance of each other. They cover the range of climates from the frigid to the torrid, and all are productive and full of promise for the future.

A French invention—a gun camera—is the latest adjunct to instantaneous photography, and in competent hands may be rendered more obtrusive than the omnipresent kodak. It has a stock like that of an ordinary gun, but the barrel is four inches in diameter, and is covered with leather. At the breech is a square box, to which several small levers are attached. The weapon is leveled upon a flying bird or any moving object, the trigger is pulled, a shutter is sprung, and the object is transfixated upon the film. Twelve shots may be taken with it, and it is reloaded in much the same manner as the ordinary camera. It strikes one that the industrious burglar may object to the instrument, as being another possible interference with the undisturbed exercise of his profession. As with the microscope, justice may find in it an incidental auxiliary.

Certain people have a genius for martyrdom. They are never quite so happy as when they are sacrificing themselves for some one else, says the Watchman. If they cannot assume the burdens of others, they perform their own in such a toilsome way that they bear upon their countenances and spirits the stress of arduous effort. It is sometimes said that promiscuous charity does more harm than good; certainly it is true that these people who are always ready to take up others' burdens, without much discrimination as to the wisdom of their course, ignorantly do much evil. When a mother has this spirit you will see her sparing her daughter from the labor and care which are grossly needed for the young

girl's proper development. Or you will see the father imposed upon by his sons, who escape the drudgery that would be good for them by adding to his burdens. In almost every committee or organization you will find one or two who do all the work. In the largest churches the bulk of the work is done by a handful of people. Self-sacrifice and burden-bearing are to be commended, but we ought not to relieve others of the wholesome discipline of life. That is to harm them. Self-sacrifice is such a good thing that one person in a family, or a few people in a given society, should not monopolize it. Its benefits should be more equally distributed; each person should take his full share.

It is not about time for the cartoonists and picture-makers to hold a conference and agree upon some more reputable and characteristic figure as a type of Uncle Sam? At present it is their almost universal practice to represent that individual, who should typify American courage, energy, and enterprise, as a long and thin-legged, hollow-chested, straggle-bearded, sharp-nosed nondescript, arrayed in trousers half-way up to his knees, in a hat of the most shocking and battered description, his coat and vest covered with stars and stripes, and attended by a most disreputable bird resembling a cross between a turkey and a buzzard. All the other nations are represented pictorially by fitting and characteristic types. Great Britain especially. That sturdy figure of John Bull would be regarded anywhere as an Englishman, but who would recognize the conventional and utterly ridiculous figure which duty for Uncle Sam? It not only has none of the attributes of an American, but it bears no resemblance to one. The whole country might be searched over without finding a person of that general description, and the aviators might be searched in vain to find the counterpart of the American eagle which accompanies him. It is, in short, a caricature and makes this country a laughing stock. Surely among all our artists there should be some one deft enough to draw a figure of the typical American, which would be recognized at once and command respect.

A story was told by London Truth not long since and its correctness vouches for, which shows the folly of acting hastily and impulsively in important concerns in life. The son of a very wealthy man at his father's death found himself free to indulge every whim. He had yachts, horses, an island at which he played king at his pleasure. He was not an immoral man, but idle and foolish. One day while using a long-distance telephone, he was charmed by the voice of the operator at the other end of the line. He managed to discover that it was that of a woman, young, single, and pretty. In the course of a few days he convinced himself that the owner of the voice was the one human being who should be his wife, and that life would be empty and desolate without her. The girl was poor and listened to his proposals. He cabled her money to buy her trousseau, and to secure a chaperone to accompany her to the town where he resided. In due time she arrived; her looks were as attractive as her voice. He married her, and a few days later was found dead by his own hand in his room. He left no explanation beyond the words, "I have made a mistake," scrawled on a sheet of paper left on the table. The story will no doubt impress the reader as almost absurd, in spite of its tragic ending. Why should a rational man fall in love with a sound? Yet in this country, where the choice of a young man or girl in marriage is not infrequently made with very little consultation with parents, how often is it founded on some trifling charm as worthless as the inflection of a voice over the telephone! A pink cheek, a beautiful eye, a fluent tongue, or a gentlemanly manner, are the sole base of many a so-called "love-match." Men and women who find that they thus bound themselves to a creature, coarse, selfish, ill-tempered or corrupt, do not often acknowledge that they have made a mistake, or put an end to their lives; but they drag on through years which are servile and wretched, and more exasperating in their prolonged misery than death itself.

**The Largest Painting.** The largest painting in the world, elusive of frescoes, is Titoretto's "Paradise," hung in the grand salon of the Doge's palace at Venice. Its dimensions are 84 feet wide and 34 feet high. Yet for size it does not compare with the famous fresco of Michael Angelo, which occupies the ceiling of the Sistine chapel of the Vatican, and is 133 feet in length and 43 feet wide. British artists have sometimes executed large pictures on canvas, the largest, perhaps, being one by John Martin, the subject being "Joshua Commanding the Sun to Stand Still." It was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1819. One of the largest pictures ever exhibited in the Royal Academy was the famous portrait group of members of the House of Commons, as assembled in Parliament. It was painted by Phillips and contained 600 portraits. Its dimensions were 60 feet by 17 feet. Val Prinsep's picture, "The Imperial Assembly Held at Delhi by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton," was very large—10 feet by 27 feet, and occupied nearly the whole of the east wall of gallery 8. These, however, are much smaller than many that can be seen in the foreign galleries.

**100,000 Elephants Slaughter Annually.** It requires the annual slaughter of 100,000 elephants to keep the world supplied with ivory. Great Britain alone uses up the product of 30,000 elephants, or 1,200,000 pounds.

girl's proper development. Or you will see the father imposed upon by his sons, who escape the drudgery that would be good for them by adding to his burdens. In almost every committee or organization you will find one or two who do all the work. In the largest churches the bulk of the work is done by a handful of people. Self-sacrifice and burden-bearing are to be commended, but we ought not to relieve others of the wholesome discipline of life. That is to harm them. Self-sacrifice is such a good thing that one person in a family, or a few people in a given society, should not monopolize it. Its benefits should be more equally distributed; each person should take his full share.

The latest fraud to fleece farmers is the scale shrinker, which has been sold in vast numbers throughout the West. The appliance is made of hardened steel. The end introduced has a raised portion or lug on one side, which has a tendency when introduced to lengthen the beam so as to cause it to weigh less than it should. Careful tests with the device have produced the following results: (1) Scale balanced properly at 1,000 pounds with shrinker attached, 800 pounds; (2) four hogs weighed 1,310 pounds, and with shrinker 1,270, an average shrinkage of ten pounds to each hog; (3) twelve hogs weighed 4,545 pounds and with shrinker 4,405, an average shrinkage of 11½ pounds to each hog. In the illustration Fig. 1 shows the appliance, which is V-shape and made of hardened steel; the end introduced has a raised portion, or, in other words, a lug on one side, which has a tendency when introduced to lengthen the beam so as to cause it to weigh less than it should weigh. Fig. 2 shows another section of the shrinker. Fig. 3 is a handle made so as to fit over the top of the scale beam, and is used to tip the scale beam so that one hand pressed on the rod connected with the lever on the



Cheating in Weight.

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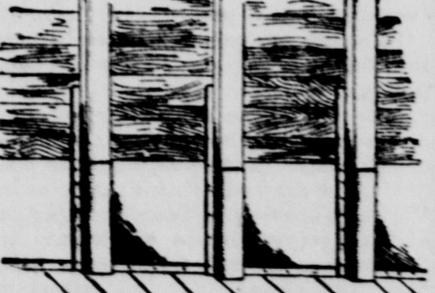


SHRINKING DEVICE.

scale raises the loop connected with the beam so as to allow a space to insert the shrinker in the diamond-shaped knife, or bearing, on each side of the scale holding the rod. Fig. 4 shows the handle in place, with the hand pressing on the rod in order to raise the ring, which fits on the diamond-shaped lug on the scale beam, showing the shrinker as being put into the aperture.

**Owning vs. Renting Land.** A great many farmers, when age obliges them to retire from the active management of their farms, dislike very much to sell the place where so many years of their life have been spent. To this cause we attribute their attempts to rent their farms, thinking that they can thus have something to say about how the farm should be managed. But all these rented farms soon run down, and though the owner may get his rent it is at the expense of a constant depreciation of property. Selling the farm outright, and taking a mortgage on it for security, is much safer. Few men who own a farm will be satisfied to see it depreciate. Besides, the mortgage on farm property bears a higher rate of interest than the farmer could make by any other way of investing his money.—American Culin-

**Making Buildings Warm.** Thousands of farm buildings are cold in winter, for the want of some such protection as that suggested in the illustration, which is from the Orange Judd Farmer. Along the inside wall,



METHOD OF FASTENING PAPER.

carving out around the studding, is stretched strong, resin-sized building paper. It is snugly fastened to the walls with laths, as shown, the second course of paper laps over the first, and the edges held by horizontal strips of lath, as at the bottom. Such a method of making old walls tight is very inexpensive, and the result is altogether excellent. One cannot put paper under old shingles and clapboards, but he can batten the inside in this manner, and can do it so easily as to make the further inlet of cold air perfectly ineffectual.

**Green Bone for Hens.** The feed of sliced bone for hens is much more than so much grit in the gizzard to enable them to digest their food. It is itself food of the very best sort to make eggs, furnishing the gelatin for the egg and lime for the shell. Dried, cooked or burned bones are not nearly so good, as the gelatine has been expelled from the bone, and its lime is also in less soluble condition than while it is in the green state. But a hen's gizzard is equal to the task of grinding up almost anything. A diet of green bone and whole wheat is probably the best of all for egg production.

**Planning an Income.** At the commencement of each season every farmer should calculate and plan to make his farm yield him a certain and definite income. There is something almost magical in having an object in view. Estimate the yield from the wheat, corn and hay, and the re-

turns from the cows, sheep, hogs and poultry; then put down opposite to these the taxes, the insurance, wages, feed and repair bills; by knowing exactly what sum is needed each month, a pretty fair estimate may be had and the income can be planned accordingly.

#### What the Farm Garden Should Be.

The garden should never contain less than half an acre, and better be two acres. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor, which is required in smaller plots. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some near-by market, or to some neighbor who will not have a garden. Or the area can be devoted to potatoes, or roots for stock can be increased. Being near the house, it is of easy access, and the farmer can spend many half hours working his garden, when he would not think of going to the field for that length of time.

The garden should contain all the small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows, and far enough apart so that they can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable, which will compel working around the shrub. If the market gardener, upon lands ranging in price from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre, can upon half a dozen acres sell more dollars' worth of produce than are sold off many large farms, why may not the farmer grow in his own garden articles for food that will take the place of much of the more expensive commodities bought in town? The garden can not be had without labor, but with less, considering the amount produced, than is required for general farm crops. Two and sometimes three crops can be grown upon the same ground in one season. With the addition of a few hotbed sashes the garden can be made to produce fresh vegetables for the table all the year round.

#### Clover and Timothy Seed.

Clover and timothy seed should be sown early. Sow on light snow, or when the ground is slightly frozen, about the middle of the month. Sow fifteen pounds, or one peck, of clover-seed to the acre. Thick seeding will prevent weed growth. On barren hillsides and on fields that have had little animal manure cloverseed will fail to germinate, owing to a lack of plant food. Spread a thin coat of stable manure over the land after the seed is sown. If manure cannot be had, spread a thin coat of straw, and sow 250 pounds of kainit and 200 pounds of bone phosphate to the acre. The chemical manures will furnish the plant food, and the straw will afford a covering for the young seed.

#### A Shovel for Bedding.

Where leaves, chaff and sawdust are used for bedding, a very large, light shovel is needed for handling them expertly and neatly. Such an implement is shown in the accompanying illustration. It can easily be made in the home workshop, using half-inch pine boards for the sides and bottom, and 1½-inch spruce for the back, into which the handle is fitted. Bedding for several animals can then be taken up at one shovelful.

#### Barb-Wire Cuts.

The following is said to have been proved an excellent treatment for barb-wire cuts: Wash the cut thoroughly with castile soap, using tepid water; after washing, spray the wound well with a weak solution of carbolic acid, and then dust over it all the fresh, air-dried lime that will adhere. This treatment should be given every day. No wrapping or covering is needed. The same treatment would doubtless be good in cases where horses get their pasterns burned or cut with a stake rope.

#### The Summer's Firewood.

Firewood for the summer should be hauled to the woodshed and piled up under cover. When the days are wet and too disagreeable for outside work the wood can be sawed, split and piled, ready for summer use. The brush from trimming the trees in the orchard and the corncribs, if dry, make excellent kindling-wood, and these should always be gathered and placed handy for the kitchen fire.

#### Early Pigs and Lambs.

Unless a farmer has a warm basement barn it is not worth while for him to have either lambs or pigs much before the last of March. Even with sufficient warmth there is not enough sunlight before March for young pigs. They will almost inevitably be kept back in their growth, and probably will not be any heavier at hog-killing time than pigs farrowed a month later.

#### Keep Horses' Mangers Clean.

Much dust and soiled food is apt to accumulate in the horse's manger, and as he is all the time breathing over it the manger quickly becomes so offensive that much food is wasted. Much of this feed will, however, be eaten by cattle, as they will eat freely after horses. The horse has a more delicate taste than any other farm animal except a sheep.

#### Potato Peeling.

In almost all farmhouses after potatoes are peeled for cooking the usual wasteful way is to throw them in the swill barrel for the pigs. They are very little good for pigs, but if cooked and mixed with wheat bran or fine meal, or taking a cubic foot of earth as weighing 100 pounds, the superficial explosion of this 33 tons of explosive gelatin excavated about 30,000 tons of soft earth. Besides this, there was a total destruction of all buildings within a radius of 330 yards, while from that distance to 600 yards all the buildings were shattered and the roofs were battered in up to about 1,000 yards. But all these buildings were built chiefly of corrugated iron and mud, and

therefore were of a most unsubstantial character.

On the other hand, we have in the United States the blowing up of the Hudson River Palisades at Fort Lee in 1893, when the explosion of two tons of dynamite, placed in a chamber in the rock, brought down 100,000 tons of rock; the blasting at the Dinorwic quarries, Llanberis, in the same year, when 2½ tons of gelatin dynamite, placed in chambers in the dike, overthrew 180,000 tons of rock; and the destruction of the famous Talcen Mawr in 1895, when seven tons of powder, poured into two shafts, dislodged a mass of rock computed to weigh from 125,000 to 200,000 tons. From this we find the dynamite on the interior at Fort Lee was over forty times as efficient as the explosive gelatin on the surface at Johannesburg, while the powder at Talcen Mawr was over forty times as efficient as the Vesuvius guns at Santiago during the late war between the United States and Spain produced no serious structural damage, and simply harassed the enemy by their frightful reports, which occurred at infrequent intervals and unexpected times.—Cassier's Magazine.

**JOURNALIST AND DIPLOMAT.**  
Brilliant Career of J. Russell Young, Who Died Recently.

By the death of J. Russell Young, Librarian in Congress, at his home in Washington, the nation lost a most capable and devoted servant, and journalism one of its most distinguished and successful men. Mr. Young was appointed Librarian of Congress in July, 1897, and since his appointment worked almost day and night in his enthusiasm to bring the library up to his standard of perfection.

His career is a varied and highly interesting one. Mr. Young was born a little more than fifty-nine years ago in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and, after having with much difficulty and great effort and sacrifice, obtained a high school education, he began active life as a copy holder in the office of the Philadelphia Press, and soon graduated to the news editor's desk. At the outbreak of the civil war he was sent to the front as the war correspondent of the Press. He was successful, and at the close of the war became chief editor of the Press, a position which he resigned, going to London and Paris as the New York Herald's foreign correspondent. He gained national fame by his letters to the Herald while traveling around the world with Grant. Re-

turning to America in 1879, he did editorial work for three years on the Herald, and in 1882 was appointed minister to China by President Arthur. He has left an exceedingly well written manuscript of the life of Grant.

**TALKS ON ADVERTISING.**  
Advertising is business news. It tells the things which are of great importance. It is of more account to the frugal person to know where to get certain necessary commodities at a less price than usual than to know of the troubles in Siam and Alaska. The news should be news. It should not be allowed to grow stale with repetition in the same old way. When your business grows and you can

## OUR POLICY OF TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Extreme annexationists are advocating the addition of Canada to this country, and think it can be accomplished in a peaceful manner without exciting a quarrel with England. Such grave questions call for the wisest statesmanship, just as dyspepsia, constipation, liver and kidney diseases and malaria call for a thoroughly reliable remedy like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No experimenting should be done with untried medicines when an old established preparation is to be had.

"You are infringing on my right," said the man in the street car to the one treading on his patent leather shoes.

### TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains. Sweating, damp or frosted feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it to-day. Sold by druggists and shoe stores for 25¢. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmedo, Le Roy, N. Y.

Having married four husbands, Lillian Russell may be said to have belonged to a male quartette.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25¢.

Eva Page has been booked sixty-three times in New York for vagrancy. It's time Eva turned over a new page.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 2-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

Every young woman who embarks on a courtship should prepare to be Hobsonized.

### CATARACH CANNOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarach is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarach Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous membranes. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The peculiar combination of the two ingredients will produce such wonderful results in curing Catarach, Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists price 75¢.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

**FITS** Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE LTD., 580 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

I believe my prompt use of Piso's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquette, Kans., Dec. 12, 1905.

The trouble with some young women who pin their heart on their sleeve is that they forget to take it off when they change their gown.

**FOR MEN ONLY.**  
**DR. FOOTE & STAFF**  
161 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO.

Men requiring unsurpassed treatment should consult personally or by letter "free" with the pioneer and only exclusive men's specialists in United States. *Diseases of Men* made the study of life-time. Confidential information which should immediately communicate with Dr. Foote of Chicago. Everything confidential. Remedies sent everywhere sealed packages and letters in plain envelopes. Correspondence solicited. Latest Surgical, Medical and Electro-therapeutic methods. Delousing the stomach with drugs abandoned. Avoid drugs recommended by the un-authorized and self-styled specialists in Western towns. Few genuine specialists locate outside of New York or Chicago. In the cities you are safe, fair and safe. Unquestioned treatment for all diseases and weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary, Sexual, Reproductive and Nervous Systems. Impediments to marriage removed. "Spermaticorrhaphy" now possible. Prolapse of blood, rectal, vesical and removed all white ulcers in throat or mouth. Copper colored spots on body and eruptions on skin, also catarach and rheumatism. "Vigoralia," the only permanent restorative and invigorator, for vital organs and glands and cures gout. \$1 per bottle, 6 for \$5. Trial bottles, other remedy, half price.

The earliest known mention of the piano forte was in a playbill dated May 16, 1767. The principal attraction was given thus: "Miss Buckler will sing a song from 'Judith,' accompanied by a new instrument called piano forte."

**Don't Have To Wait.**

We don't have to wait for cold, soreness and stiffness will come on from excessive exercise, but it will go immediately after using St. Jacobs Oil to soften and strengthen the strained muscles.

Will Patti, now she is married again, find life one grand Swede song?

## Salt Rheum, Hands World Crack Open

"I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I was afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for many years. I tried many remedies but did not obtain relief. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and my hands are as smooth as a farmer's hands could be. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to my friends, and as far as I can learn it has proved satisfactory." LLOYD B. CHASE, Pottsville, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for salt rheum, that money can buy. All dealers.

### SURE CURE FOR PILES

WASHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles, is cured by DR. BOSENKO, Philadelphia, Pa. \$5 per jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSENKO, Philadelphia, Pa.

**FISCH'S CURE FOR**  
COLD & WET ALL THE DAY.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use  
in time. Sold by druggists.

### JUGGLING FIGURES 1899.

Results of the Work of an Arithmetical Genius.

If we add together the figures contained in 1899 we find they make 27, and these added give us 9. Subtract the first two figures, 18, from 99, and we have 81, which added make 9, and the letters comprising the words eighty-one are nine. Add the first two figures, 18, to 99, and we have 117; these figures, when added, again give us 9. If we add all the principal numbers thus far mentioned, viz., 1899, 18, 81, 117 and 27, the sum is 2,142, and these figures added give us 9. If we subtract 27 from 117 we have 90, which divided by 10 again gives us 9. By subtracting 117 from 1899 the remainder is 1,782; these figures, when added, give us 9. Now, if we add the figures 1,782, principal numbers, not included in first addition, to 2,142, obtained above, we have 4,014, and these figures, when added, again produce 9. Now, if we add the figures 1,899 to the last sum we have 5,913, and these added produce 18, which again being added the result is 9.

The combinations obtained above are very remarkable, but carrying them still further, with stranger results, we find that by adding 1,899 to the sums thus far obtained, viz., 4,014 and 5,913, the sum is 11,826, and by adding these figures we have 18, which added produce 9. Further, if we add the first figure of the above sum to the last two, viz., 118 to 26, we have 144, and these figures added give us 9.

We have now tried the results of addition and of subtraction on these mystic figures, and will now see what multiplication will do. If we multiply 18 by 99 the product is 1,782; these figures when added give us 18, and carefully add the numerals used in this multiplication we will find the addition to be 63, and by adding these we have 9. Now we will multiply the first three figures of the year by the last, viz., 189 by 9, we find 1,701, and by adding these figures we have 9, or if we add the numerals used in this calculation we find they amount to 36, and these added again produce 9. We will multiply the two products, obtained above, viz., 1,782 by 1,701, and we have 3,031,182; these figures added produce 18 and these added give us 9.

Innumerable changes could be rung on these mystic figures, but the most remarkable part is that the letters comprising the words eighteen ninety-nine are 18, and these two, when added, produce the inevitable 9.—Detroit Free Press.

**RAM'S HORN BLASTS.**

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.

GOOD deed never dies.

Cant carries no conviction.

Conscience without Christ is a sun dial without the sun.

By using what we have, we gain that which we have not.

Don't be molded by your circumstances; mold them.

True religion boils up from the bottom.

Cultivate the field of life clear up to the corners.

The Christian runs ahead of the commandments.

Unbelief puts up the bars when truth goes hunting.

The cry of the needy is the echo of the call of God.

A church race may be just as ungodly as any horse race.

The way to get over your troubles is to get under them.

You cannot be crooked with men and straight with God.

Don't be molded by your circumstances; mold them.

The man who lives for self is not missed when he dies.

Don't blow out the lamp of reason for the gas light of wit.

Either the saloon must go or our boys must continue to go to hell.

The wise preacher looks for most trouble where he finds most taffy.

The man who does his own thinking becomes a focus for all the reflectors.

There is no slave so sadly bound as the one who thinks he is free to serve his own lusts.

What is the use of praying for the merchant when you make no effort to pay what you owe him?

Don't build the ginger-bread house of cheap reputation on the 10-cent foundation of inexperience.

We pray the Lord's prayer and then ask for things that would lead us into temptation and deliver us to the evil one.

A Minnesota woman has designed a buttonhole opener for use with buttonholing machines, consisting of a central handle with one end formed with a tapered point to cut the hole open, when the tool is reversed and a flat, double-edged blade is used to make the hole of the proper length.

A handy clothesrack for use outside of windows is formed of a number of bars hinged together to unfold on either side of the window, with rods running across the window from one set of bars to the other, to be brought within easy reach for hanging the clothes and extended for drying them.

"What have you here?" asked the fresh young man of the waiter at a first-class restaurant. "Everything, sir." "Everything?" sneeringly; "have it served at once." "Hash for one!" yelled the waiter.—Detroit Free Press.

### TO MRS. PINKHAM

From Mrs. Walter E. Budd, of Patagonia, New York.

Mrs. BURN, in the following letter, tells a familiar story of weakness and suffering, and thanks Mrs. Pinkham for complete relief:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I think it is my duty to write to you and tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I feel like another woman. I had such dreadful headaches through my temples and top of my head, that I nearly went crazy; was also troubled with chills, was very weak; my left side from my shoulders to my waist pain-

ed me terribly. I could not sleep for the pain. Plasters would help for a while, but as soon as taken off, the pain would be just as bad as ever. Doctors prescribed medicine, but it gave me no relief.

"Now I feel so well and strong, have no more headaches, and no pain in side, and it is all owing to your Compound. I cannot praise it enough. It is a wonderful medicine. I recommend it to every woman I know."

### For Insomnia.

A curious remedy for sleeplessness is used by the inhabitants of the Samoan islands. They confine a snake in a hollow bamboo, and the hissing sound emitted by the reptile is said to quickly induce slumber.

### A Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when present. This form, as well as B'ind, Bleeding or Protruding, remedy at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching and effects a permanent cure. 50cts. Druggists or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is rare that, after having given the key to her heart a woman does not change the lock the next day.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

### Cheap Living.

Government experts say that a man can be well fed for 85 cents a day. This, however, means feeding men in mass. There is a man in Philadelphia, however, who laughs at this lavish expenditure, inasmuch as his bill of fare for the entire week only costs that amount. Twenty years ago he made up his mind that Americans ate too much. His staple meal is in the middle of the day, and it always consists of soup, good, rich soup—and a baked potato. Some days instead of the baked potato he has what southerners call cowpeas, which are extremely cheap and wholesome. They cost 5 cents a pound and swell very much in cooking. He cooks them with a bit of salt pork. Rice is also one of his staple foods and occasionally a little milk. He buys two loaves of stale bread a week, which cost 2½ cents a loaf. These are always taken to the windows in houses were rare, as is still the case in Sicily or Egypt.

Cabbage is another article of diet, cheap and of great value. He has an arrangement with his grocer, by which he buys the scraps of cheese left over from the large cuttings at 2 cents for a day's scraps. He is in sound health and has had no indigestion for 20 years.

Newspaper potter shows that this trade was in existence. The frysers (48), were opulent, being taxed 12 times as much as laborers.—Notes and Queries.

### Beaten at His Own Game.

"A few days since," relates a solicitor, "as I was sitting with my friend D. in his office a man came in and said:

"Mr. W., the livery stable keeper, tricked me shamefully yesterday, and I want to be even with him."

"State your case," said D.

"I asked him how much he'd charge me for a horse to go to Richmond. He said half a sovereign. I took the horse, and when I came back he said he'd wanted another half sovereign for coming back, and made me pay it."

"D. gave his client some legal advice, which he immediately acted upon, as follows: He went to the livery stable keeper and said, 'How much will you charge for a horse to Windsor?'

"The man replied, 'A sovereign.'

"Client accordingly went to Windsor, came back by rail and went to the livery stable keeper, saying:

"Here is your money," paying him a sovereign.

"Where is my horse?" said W.

"He's at Windsor," answered the client. "I hired him only to go to Windsor." —Pearson's Weekly.

A handy clothesrack for use outside of windows is formed of a number of bars hinged together to unfold on either side of the window, with rods running across the window from one set of bars to the other, to be brought within easy reach for hanging the clothes and extended for drying them.

"What have you here?" asked the fresh young man of the waiter at a first-class restaurant. "Everything, sir." "Everything?" sneeringly; "have it served at once." "Hash for one!" yelled the waiter.—Detroit Free Press.

### EVERY ONE KNOWS.

Why trifle with a sprain when every one knows that St. Jacobs Oil used in the worst case will so strengthen the injured muscle as to make it the best remedy for this dreaded pain.

### FIRST TO GROW ORANGES.

Jesus Introduced Them Into the Pelican State.

The orange of Louisiana is an exceptionally fine variety of that fruit, and commands a good price in the market. The orange was first introduced into colonial Louisiana by the Jesuits, having been first grown by the members of the society on their grounds, which formerly comprised that part of the city of New Orleans which constitutes the lower part of the first district, down to Common street.

While St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes are the chief centers of the orange culture of Louisiana, the fruit also grows well in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. James, St. John, Baptist, St. Charles, Assumption, St. Mary, Terrebonne, Lafourche, Vermilion, Cameron, Iberville and Sabine. The orange tree begins to bear at about the seventh year, although it is not reckoned to have reached its full growth until its twelfth or fifteenth year.

The orange culture in Louisiana is probably the most profitable industry of the state under favorable conditions, a full grown tree producing from 3,000 to 5,000 oranges, the fruit on the tree generally selling for \$10 a thousand, and as some of the largest orchards in the state yield as many as 3,000,000 oranges their market value gives a princely income to the owners of the trees. Comparatively a very small acreage of the state is devoted to the growth of oranges—possibly not more than 2,000 acres.

The sweetness, delicacy and juiciness of the Louisiana orange, the best of which are regarded in the markets outside of Louisiana as superior to even the oranges of Cuba, to which island the fruit is indigenous, render the Louisiana oranges highly prized in the north and west of the United States, so much so that the supply is not by any means equal to the demand.—New Orleans Picayune.

### TAYLOURS AND SMYTHS.

They Were the Commonest Trades in the Thirteenth Century.

The manufacture of leather in the thirteenth century seems to have been important, showing that leather jerkins and breeches were commonly worn. We have 10 skyliners, 40 barkars, 6 saddlers, 3 cordewainers, 167 souters (shoemakers) and 8 glovers. The surname feaster is a trade name denoting a maker of pack saddles.

# THE ENTERPRISE.

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Three Months, ..... 1.00

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San  
Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

A reading-room and evening school  
are an educational necessity to an in-  
dustrial community.

There is at this place an army of  
young men who have no place in which  
to pass a leisure hour, other than the  
bare office of a boarding house, or the  
bar-room of a saloon. We understand  
that beneficiary associations, like the  
Woodmen of the World and the Jour-  
neymen Butchers' Protective Association,  
have for one of their objects the  
elevation and improvement of their  
members, and we wonder why these  
associations do not encourage and aid  
the establishment of a reading-room  
here. The churches and all good citi-  
zens might afford to do something in  
this line. The establishment and  
maintenance of a reading-room is not  
a costly undertaking, and such an in-  
stitution would afford a clean, quiet  
and inviting resort where young men  
could drop in of an evening to read,  
write, or enjoy a pleasant chat with  
comrades and acquaintances.

The reading-room once established,  
the evening school would follow.

The prosperity of this town depends  
mainly upon its own people. Not upon  
one, or a dozen, but upon all.

There is too much tendency here to  
lean upon the Land and Improvement  
Company.

The permanent progress and prosper-  
ity of our town does not depend espe-  
cially upon the great millionaire capi-  
talists who founded it, but upon the  
good citizens and sturdy working men  
who make up its population. It is  
time, and it behoves our good citizens  
to think less of the Company and more  
of their own efforts for the upbuilding  
of this young city.

The Republican National platform  
promised the people an Isthmus canal,  
to be built and controlled by the Gov-  
ernment of the United States. The  
failure of the canal bill in the House,  
after its passage by the Senate, is at-  
tributed to Speaker Reed, who, it is  
alleged, used successfully the vast  
power his position gives him, to pre-  
vent this important measure from com-  
ing to a vote.

It appears that the rules of the  
House of Representatives may at any  
time be used by the Speaker to defeat  
the popular will, by preventing Con-  
gressional action.

Rules that can be so used should be  
amended, altered or annulled, and a  
Speaker capable of making such use of  
his power should be served in like  
manner.

## IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS.

Under the Direction of the Secre-  
tary of Agriculture.

The National Legislature Awakening to  
the Importance of the  
Problem.

The action of the Senate in raising  
to \$35,000 the appropriation in the  
Agricultural Bill for an irrigation in-  
vestigation is potent with great possi-  
bilities of benefit, not only to those  
who are farming irrigated lands, but  
to farmers everywhere who are study-  
ing to increase both product and profit  
by improved methods of cultivation.

This increased appropriation was  
strongly urged by the National Irriga-  
tion Congress and recommended by the  
Secretary of Agriculture in his last  
Annual Report. The Secretary real-  
izes not only the benefits which may  
accrue to farmers in the West by a  
thorough investigation of the many  
complex problems in the acquirement,  
distribution, and application of water  
for irrigation in the arid regions, but  
likewise the marvelous results which  
they may achieve by a proper under-  
standing of the relations of moisture to  
plant life, and the application of water  
as a fertilizer in all sections of the  
country.

Senator Perkins, of California, in  
urging the adoption in the Senate of

the amendment making this appro-  
priation, said:

"I believe there is no money appro-  
priated in this bill which will bring  
back better return for the investment  
than that which is appropriated for  
irrigation investigation. The Secre-  
tary of Agriculture appeared before our  
Committee on Appropriations and re-  
ported—and the bulletins issued by  
him will verify the statement—that the  
investigations made by the Agricul-  
tural Department under the appro-  
priation of \$10,000 of last session had  
proven of great value and of great bene-  
fit to the respective States where they  
had been prosecuted. He reports that  
there is in almost all these States a  
sufficient volume of water, if properly  
distributed, to irrigate these vast arid  
districts. Many communications have  
been sent to the Department from rep-  
resentatives of the arid districts and  
States commanding the Secretary for  
his bulletin sent out on his subject-  
matter, and he was so deeply impressed  
with its importance that he has asked  
for this appropriation to continue these  
investigations."

Senator Perkins further said:

"The problem is one which affects  
all of the great states west of the Mis-  
souri river, for all of them have a  
vast area of land which is now arid  
and neither useful for pasture nor for  
cultivation. In the States of Wyoming,  
Utah, Nevada; California, and in  
many of the other States of the central  
and southern portion of our country,  
there is a great area of arid lands be-  
longing to the Government which are  
entirely useless for cultivation or even  
for grazing purposes, because there is  
no water upon them, and the rainfall  
being so very light, there is not suffi-  
cient moisture to furnish irrigation."

### The Larynx.

The larynx has been compared to a  
wind instrument, a reed and a stringed  
instrument. The comparison of it to a violin gave  
rise to the not very accurate phrase  
"vocal cords," as the name of the two  
cushions which are its most prominent  
features. But no string so short as those  
"vocal cords" could produce a musical  
base note. In fact, the comparison of the  
larynx to any instrument which  
produces only musical tones is inade-  
quate, to begin with. There is no instru-  
ment but the larynx which produces  
both song and speech, and as  
those comparisons view the larynx  
merely as a producer of musical sounds  
we have no further concern with them  
at present. Besides, the voice can be  
trained for speech, elocution and oratory  
without a knowledge of the physi-  
ology of the larynx.

We have the power of adjusting the  
larynx; of varying the tension of its  
cords, cushions or ligaments, as they  
have been variously called. We can do  
these things without scientific technical  
knowledge of how they are done, without  
any knowledge at all of vocal  
physiology, and it is the work of the  
trainer of the voice to teach his pupils  
—or her pupils we may be allowed to  
say—how to do them. —Chambers'  
Journal.

### The Boy and the Hare.

A pleasant story of the Duke of Devon-  
shire comes from Chatsworth. He  
was strolling, gun in hand, through one of  
his own fields near Baslow when he  
started a hare, which he shot, and was  
going to pick it up when a small boy  
jumped out of a neighboring hedge and  
warned him off. "Here master," cried  
the small boy pereverently, "you must  
not touch that."

"Why not?" asked the duke, amused,  
seeing that he was not recognized.

"Why, it's th' duke's," answered the  
boy, "an' he'll have you locked up if he  
knows."

"Oh!" said his grace. "Then will  
you take charge of it?"

"Aye, that I will," answered the boy  
promptly. "Me faither's a keeper."

Half an hour afterward the boy and  
the hare arrived in the kitchen at Chats-  
worth. The duke had taken a short cut  
home and had the boy brought to him.  
The little chap was dumb with terror  
when he learned what a mistake he had  
made, but the duke gave him a 5 shil-  
ling piece, called him "a good lad" and  
sent him away rejoicing.

### Jungle Food and Jungle Poisons.

Those who have traveled much  
through the damp jungles of India,  
such as the Terai, cannot have helped  
noticing the large amount of fungoid  
growth, both terrestrial and epiphytic,  
that presents itself, much of which is  
edible, but requires an intimate ac-  
quaintance with botany to determine  
between the poisonous and uninimical.

What were not long since considered  
semisavage races on the northeast frontier  
are the best guides the uninitiated,  
however, can employ to distinguish the  
two classes. So close is the resemblance  
that it would be dangerous for the ig-  
norant traveler to trust to his own un-  
aided discrimination, and if the services  
of a human nomad are not available the  
fungi should be submitted to the equally  
austere judgment of a tame monkey—a  
thing no traveler should be without.

The animal must be very closely  
watched when sitting in judgment, es-  
pecially notice being taken of his counte-  
nance. If the specimen is poisonous,  
there is a decided look of disgust ap-  
parent, as the creature throws it from  
him, but if nonpoisonous it is torn into  
fragments, first smelled and then trans-  
ferred to the mouth, in which case one  
may rest perfectly satisfied that it is  
edible, even though "jackoo" may not  
eat it. In no case will our remote  
connections make a mistake, nor, for that  
matter, will an elephant either. A spare  
elephant or two is also a handy thing to  
have among your luggage.—Indian  
Planters' Gazette.

Elephants have only eight teeth—two  
above and two below on each side. All  
elephants' "baby teeth" fall out when  
the animal is about 14 years old, and a  
new set grows.

### A SONG.

Ab, what is better than this, my dea-  
What is better than this?  
The thought of a night which has lost its way  
Between tomorrow and yesterday;  
The full of the tide and the gray of the sea,  
And a gull that circles endlessly;  
The breath from a wind which blows well;  
A silt that hasteth new ports to tell;  
If aught is better than this, my dear,  
I find it not here. Blanche Trask in "The Land of Sunshine."

### JUST A CURTAIN FIRE.

It Was in a Girls' Boarding School  
and Did Complicated Damage.

A fire in a skyscraper may be thrill-  
ing, but for dramatic episodes and un-  
expected complications a fire in a girls'  
boarding school surpasses it. The board-  
ing school fire is usually what is known  
among insurance men as a curtain fire,  
but a curtain fire in a girls' school is  
more exciting and causes more casual-  
ties than an ordinary blaze anywhere  
else.

One evening last week two girls, who  
occupy a microscopic hall bedroom in a  
swell up town school, took the globes  
off the gas fixtures for hair curling pur-  
poses and left them off, because it was  
easier to do that than to put them on  
again. Then the girls raised the window  
a trifle in order to cool the room and  
dutifully sat down to write home letters.

The inevitable happened, and when girl number one poised her pen  
in the air and glanced around the room in search of inspiration she saw the  
curtains in a blaze. She screamed. Girl  
number two looked around and echoed  
the scream. Then, with promptitude  
and discretion, both girls fainted. The  
screams had attracted the attention of  
the other girls, who rushed to the scene  
and then did various and sundry stunts,  
according to their several dispositions.  
One fainted, several wept, a few ran  
out of the house, and the rest shouted  
for the one man on the premises.

When he arrived, things looked rather  
hopeless. Curtains and woodwork were  
blazing finely. The floor was littered  
with prostrate forms, and when three  
girls have fainted on the floor of a hall  
bedroom there isn't much space in the  
room for promenading. The man picked  
his way across the prostrate forms and  
ordered all the girls who were not in a  
dead faint to leave the room, but they  
didn't go until he lost his temper and  
spoke with a force which isn't common  
in boarding school circles. Then they  
fled; but, unluckily, there was an en-  
emy in the rear. A vigorous and practi-  
cal woman from Texas had been inspir-  
ed to go after some water. Returning  
in mad haste with a large pitcherful of  
water borne triumphantly aloft, she  
collided with the retreating forces at  
the door. The pitcher struck the leader  
of the retreat squarely in the face and  
knocked out two of her front teeth,  
whereupon the injured girl made the  
fainting trio a quartet and the water  
carrier dropped her pitcher and went  
into violent hysterics.

Hysteria, as boarding school teachers  
know to their sorrow, is contagious,  
and the one case touched off the crowd.  
By the time teachers arrived upon the  
scene the fire was out, but the survivors  
were in a bad way. It was necessary to  
put nine-tenths of the school to bed and  
order wholesale doses of bromide. Even  
now the girls insist that they haven't  
recovered from the shock sufficiently to  
do hard studying, and the victims of  
the water pitcher are both under the  
care of trained nurses. As for the man,  
he gave up his place the next day and  
confided to the cook that he was going  
to look for a job in a lunatic asylum,  
where his boarding school experience  
would be of value to him.—New York  
Sun.

### English Penny Novels.

Penny novelties differ from one an-  
other in externals rather than in inter-  
nals. The get up of the better sort is  
neat and attractive. The type is clear,  
and the covers might even be called  
"artistic" in the catholic sense of the  
term. The inferior kinds are indiffer-  
ently printed on gray paper with blunt  
type, and there are many degrees of  
excellence between the two extremes.  
All except one have illustrations rang-  
ing from the rudest of woodcuts to the  
smudgiest of "process" plates. Of  
course the artist selects the most sensa-  
tional incidents for his pencil to adorn.  
The stabbing of the heroine's father by  
the villain disguised as the hero, the  
kidnapping of the heroine by Black  
Tom and his gang of gypsies at the  
instigation of her jealous rival, the horse-  
whipping of the villain by the hero in  
"faultless" evening dress—these and  
their like naturally present themselves  
as thoroughly suitable and congenial  
subjects.—Blackwood's Magazine.

### Snowball Showers.

More than one explorer in cold cli-  
mates has noted the curious phenome-  
non of a "snowball shower." The balls,  
it is true, are not very big, the average  
being about the size of a hen's egg, but  
they are true snowballs for all that,  
compressed globes of snow, not little  
lumps of ice or hail.

A fall of the kind occurred in north  
London in March, 1859, and at the time  
it was observed that the balls seemed five  
times as dense and compressed as ordi-  
nary snow and in no way to be told  
from the usual handmade missiles.  
They had fallen during the night and  
were strewn many layers thick over a  
very large area.

No cause—except a doubtful electric-  
al one—can be ascribed for the strange  
phenomenon, and mountaineers are apt  
to discredit the stories of snowball  
showers told them by the old guides till  
suddenly in the midst of an ordinary  
storm they find themselves assailed as  
though by myriads of mischievous  
schoolboys.—London Standard.

### Overdid It.

"I understand she married him to re-  
form him."

"That was it. And she did the job so  
thoroughly that now he doesn't like  
the kind of woman he liked when he  
married her and is trying to get a  
divorce."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### WITH A PAIR OF SCISSORS.

The Wonderful Artistic Feats Per-  
formed by Joanne Koetren.

More than 200 years ago a little girl  
was born at Amsterdam, Holland,  
whose name was Joanne Koetren. She  
was a peculiar child in that she cared  
nothing whatever for play and sport,  
but found her greatest delight in making  
copies of things about her, imitating  
in wax every kind of fruit and  
making on silk, with colored floss, exact  
copies of paintings, which were  
thought wonderful.

But after she had become very ac-  
complished in music, spinning and em-  
broidery, she abandoned all these for a  
still more extraordinary art—that of  
cutting. She executed landscapes, marine  
views, flowers, animals and por-  
traits of people of such striking resem-  
blance that she was for a time quite the  
wonder of Europe. She used white pa-  
pers for her cuttings, placing them over  
a black surface, so that the minute  
openings made by her scissors formed  
the "light and shade."

The czar, Peter the Great, and others

of high rank paid her honor. One man  
high in office vainly offered her 1,000  
florins for three small cuttings. The  
empress of Germany paid her 4,000  
florins for a trophy she had cut, bearing  
the arms of Emperor Leopold, crowned  
with eagles and surrounded by a gar-  
land of flowers. She also cut the em-  
peror's portrait, which can now be seen  
in the Royal Art gallery in Vienna. A  
great many people went to see her, and  
she kept a book in which princes and  
princesses wrote their names.

After she died, which was when she  
had lived 65 years, her husband, Adrian  
Block, erected a monument to her  
memory and had designed upon it the  
portraits of these titled visitors. Her  
cuttings were so correct in effect and so  
tasteful as to give both dignity and  
value to her work and constitute her an  
artist whose exquisite skill with the  
scissors has never before or since been  
equalled.—Lewiston Journal.

### A Greek Colony in Corsica.

At Cargese we have the remarkable  
spectacle of a Greek population with  
its own church settled down on the  
coast of Corsica. Our inn is kept by a  
Greek from Corfu, as his name, Cor-  
fotiti, tells us and as the loquacity of  
his wife would lead us to infer; for at  
Cargese the Corsican taciturnity has  
given place to the Hellenic love of talk.  
Rather more than two centuries ago a  
Greek settlement was founded in Cor-  
sica under the auspices of the Genoese  
republic, to which the island at that time  
belonged, and when the French came  
into possession of the country they  
had given place to the Hellenic exiles, who  
had meanwhile founded the Chapelle des  
Grecks just outside Ajaccio at Cargese and  
built them the church which they  
have ever since cherished.

Intermarriages between the colonists  
and the natives, at first rare, have now  
become frequent, and it is to be feared  
that the Greek language will soon be-  
come extinct as the fusantella. But with  
that wonderful tenacity which it shows in  
modern Greece, in spite of centuries of barbarian invasions and  
Turkish oppression, the Greek type is  
sure to remain at Cargese to remind  
the traveler of its eternal youth and its  
unfailing characteristics.—Westmin-  
ster Review.

### Julius Caesar.

Of all great conquerors, writes Marion  
Crawford in "Studies From the Chroni-  
cles of Rome," he was the least cruel,  
for he never sacrificed human life without  
the direct intention of benefiting  
mankind by an increased social stability.  
Of all great lawgivers, he was the  
most wise and just, and the truths he  
set down in the Julian code are the  
foundation of modern justice. Of all  
great men who have leaped upon the  
world as upon an unbroken horse, who  
have guided it with relentless hands  
and ridden it breathless to the goal of  
glory, Caesar is the only one who turned  
the race into the track of civilization and  
dying, left mankind a future in  
the memory of his past. He is the one  
great man of all without whom it is  
impossible to imagine history. We can-  
not take him away and yet leave anything  
of what we have. The world could have been as it is without Alexander,  
without Charlemagne, without Napoleon.  
It

## TOWN NEWS.

Fred Desirello has his new building enclosed.

Send us the local news and we'll print it.

Land Agent W. J. Martin sold two lots on Monday.

Ed Daniel left on Wednesday for the land of ice and gold.

Mr. Connoley, bookkeeper for Hooper & Co., was in town Sunday.

Mr. Lacat has bought a lot and will soon erect a residence thereon.

If you don't read your home paper, it is time you commenced to do so.

Mell Cohen planted his garden to posies after the rain on Wednesday.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Nessier is quite ill and under the care of the doctor.

A. McSweeney has leased and will occupy the McCuen residence on Grand avenue.

The rain of Tuesday night was little more than warm mist, but not a drop of it was lost.

Yes, thank you, kind reader, payment of your subscription will be accepted and acceptable.

B. O. Carr and wife of Lemoore, spent a portion of Tuesday in our town as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters are the very thing needed to build up a broken-down system. Try it. For sale at the drug store.

If you want information regarding real estate in this town, call upon or write E. E. Cunningham at the Post-office building.

The Board of Trade met on Monday evening, but transacted very little business, the committees appointed not being ready to report.

Printers' ink is to business what a good fertilizer is to soil; as well try to raise a crop without water as to do business without advertising.

Holy Communion will be celebrated at Grace Mission next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, the Rev. James Otis Lincoln celebrant and preacher.

E. J. Walkins arrived on the 4:15 p.m. train directly from Texas and left on the evening train for San Francisco, where he will join Ed Daniel and go with Ed to the Klondike country.

Thomas Hickey, the Baden politician, was here Wednesday calling on friends. The object of his visit was to disclose to his friends a scheme which he has to break the Senatorial deadlock at Sacramento.—Times-Gazette.

## ELECTRIC ROAD TO THE PACKING HOUSES.

The San Mateo Cars May Soon Be Operated to South San Francisco.

Superintendent Southard of the San Mateo Electric Railway expects to begin the laying of the new roadbed to Thirtieth-street extension next Monday. He says he will have a double track laid to Sunnyside by April 1st.

The people of South San Francisco want the San Mateo cars to run direct into that town. The directors of the San Mateo road have submitted them a proposition to the effect that they will furnish the iron and operate the line providing the South San Francisco property owners will pay for the track-laying and overhead wiring.

At present the San Mateo line ends at Baden station, two miles north of South San Francisco.

The Southern Pacific runs but two trains a day, and charges 35 cents for the trip each way. The ride by the electric cars to Baden costs but 10 cents by the electric road, and will cost 5 cents more to South San Francisco—making 15 cents for a ride from the Oakland ferry to the abattoirs, a distance of fourteen miles.—S. F. Chronicle.

## STRUCK IT RICH.

It is reported that George Eikerkotter has struck it rich in the mines near Sonora. He has discovered a small pocket containing virgin gold from which he has already taken \$1200.

Frank Pettis, a former resident of Redwood, has an adjoining claim and has taken out during the past week \$600.

Several Redwood boys are contracting the gold fever and it would not be surprising to see many of them starting next week for Tuolumne county.—Times-Gazette.

Thomas Hickey, the Baden politician, was here Wednesday calling on friends. The object of his visit was to disclose to his friends a scheme which he has to break the Senatorial deadlock at Sacramento.—Times-Gazette.

## UNION COURSING PARK.

**For Freedom Is Still Unbeaten.**

**He Wins the John Grace Cup From Thorhill.**

**REGINA MAKES A REMARKABLE SHOWING AGAINST ROSETER'S HOUND.**

**Bohe Proves to Be the Crack Saploring in the Contest for the Belle Brandon Cup.**

**For Freedom, J. H. Rosseter's great imported greyhound, demonstrated yesterday at Union Park, before the largest crowd ever seen at a coursing match in this country, that he is a class by himself. He won the John Grace cup, which carried with it \$700 of a \$2000 purse, in clever style, though he suffered some minor injuries and it was feared that he might have to be withdrawn. T. J. Cronin's Thorhill was the runner-up, and he made a good showing after For Freedom had led him well to the hare. A strong hare was started, and he gave both dogs plenty of work, the score being 18 to 12. Thorhill was up to a great race, and was lucky in being placed frequently.**

**The surprise of the day was the remarkable showing of Regina, a young bitch from Merced, who gave For Freedom the closest race on pure merit that the crack has ever had, though the score of 12 to 4 does not in itself demonstrate the clever work of Regina. She is now given the credit of being the second best hound in America, and a fine future is predicted for her.**

**The entire day was marked by sensational courses. Outside of the final and the course of For Freedom with Regina, the most interest was shown in the race between Rosseter's great dog and T. Butler's clever bitch, Susie. She is generally credited with being the quickest hound from slips, when right, in California at least. When slipped Susie ran neck and neck with the stake winner for twenty yards before he could draw away from her, though he is very fast himself for a large dog. He led her to the hare by several lengths and took several turns before she was placed. As she scored a few points the applause was great, but For Freedom was not to be denied, and he won out by a large score. In his course with Regina For Freedom injured one of his hind legs against the fence and came in limping, but his trainers, Joe Halton and Fred Price, sent him out for the next race in what they called perfect condition. As he had ever witnessed.**

**Architect Trolow of San Francisco was in town this week on business connected with the new residence shortly to be commenced in El Cerrito Park for Leroy Hough of the Western Meat Company. Those who have seen the plans say the residence will be one of the most ornamental in this locality.—San Mateo Leader.**

**F. E. Moore, Esq., of Oakland, visited the packing-house one day last week and writes Dr. Holcomb thanking him for his kindness in inducing him (Mr. Moore) to make the visit. Mr. Moore says the cleanliness of the premises in and around the big packing house excels anything of the kind he had ever witnessed.**

**Returning from San Francisco, after dark, on Wednesday evening, driving along the San Bruno Road, at a point just south of the X. L. Dairy, Officer Fred Desirello and Leopold Smith of the Sierra Point House, were thrown over the bank some ten feet perpendicular height, to the rocks below. Smith came out uninjured, but Officer Desirello received several severe bruises.**

**Mr. Gibson of the committee who obtained aid for Mrs. McDonald, has furnished us with a detailed statement of the moneys received and disbursements made by the committee. The total amount of cash received was \$43, all of which was paid out for necessities for the family, save the sum of \$1.60, which was paid to Mrs. McDonald by the committee. In addition to the \$43 cash, there are subscriptions to the amount of \$6 remaining unpaid.**

Thornhill, and she gave him a close call.

John Perigo's youngsters carried off the honors in the Belle Brandon cup, Boho finally winning from her brother, Controller, the stake favorite. They, with Lady Davenport, the third dog, are by St. Lawrence, out of Wee Lassie. Lavender, a Firm Friend-Gallant Foal sapling, was fourth, and might have done better but for a grueling course in a bye.—S. F. Chronicle.

## THE POWER OF WILL.

**He Wanted to Live Four Days, and He Succeeded.**

It would be vain to attempt to describe the sympathy for the poor and suffering which William Stokes could throw into his voice, says his biographer. One of the stories he used to tell is of peculiar interest, not only for its revelation of human kindness, but as a proof of the power of the will in prolonging life.

An old pensioner was a patient of Stokes in the Meath hospital. His life was despaired of, and, in fact, his death was hourly expected. One morning, having many patients to care for and believing that the pensioner was unconscious and past help, Dr. Stokes passed his bed without stopping. The patient was greatly distressed and cried out:

"Don't pass me by, doctor; you must keep me alive for four days."

"We will keep you as long as we can, my poor fellow," answered Stokes, "but why for four days particularly?"

"Because," was the reply, "my pension will be due then, and I want the money for my wife and children. Don't give me anything to make me sleep, for if I sleep I shall die."

On the third day after this, to the amazement of Stokes and others, the patient was still breathing. On the morning of the fourth day he was alive and conscious, and on entering the ward Stokes saw him holding in his hand the certificate which required signature. As the doctor drew near the dying man gasped:

"Sign, sign!"

The doctor quickly complied, and the man sank back exhausted and within a few minutes crossed his hands over his breast and said, "The Lord have mercy on my soul," and quietly breathed his last.

## The Tuna.

My introduction to this prince of the Pacific was on this wise: My brother and I were trolling for yellowtail off the island of Santa Catalina. Suddenly out of the summer sea a flying fish—the humming bird of ocean—flashed athwart our bows and then, not a dozen yards distant, the waters parted and a huge tuna, in its resplendent livery of blue and silver, swooped with indescribable strength and rapidity upon its quarry, catching it, mirabile dictu, in midair. In a fraction of a second the deed was done. The ocean, recording the splash of the Leviathan, rippled applause, and our questions pattered like hail upon the somewhat hard under-standing of our boatman, a son of Al-sace.

"Yes," he said, his white teeth in curious contrast to a lean, bronzed face—"yes, messieurs, that is a tuna, a 200 pounder, at least!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

## An Unexpected Call.

"You are just going out, I see?"

"Yes, an important engagement. What was it you wanted?"

"It was about that little debt I owe you."

"Ah, yes! Take a seat."

"I was going to ask you for a little delay"—

"Oh—excuse me, but I'm already late."

"I say, I was going to ask you for a little delay when I met a fellow who paid up what he owed me, and"—

"Why on earth don't you sit down? Will you take a glass of wine?"—Paris Figaro.

## No Faith In Anything.

"Aunt Josephine is a thorough skeptic."

"She is?"

"Yes; she puts mucilage on the back of every postage stamp she uses."

Eggs from Australia are landed in London in such perfect preservation that they are sold as new laid.

## Reward!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of \$10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

## NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock p.m.

E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## BEAUTIFUL SKIN.

LADIES, if you desire a transparent, clear and fresh complexion use

Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Wafers.

Besides the more important courses there were many exciting ones. Royal Buck led False Flatterer to the bare and beat him neatly. In a long and well-worked course Crawford Brax beat Rosie R. with a good margin to spare. After an undecided Gladiator beat the grand old Firm Friend amid much excitement. One of the sensational courses of the day was that between Metallic and Mac's Melody, a 3-to-1 favorite, in which Metallic, after an undecided, beat the Colorado dog almost pointless. Prince Hal won plenty of honors, but had a grueling course with Gladiator, whom he beat, but lost his chances for going further into the stake. Lord Byron ran better than ever before and succumbed only to For Freedom. Crawford Brax won handily until she met the runner-up,

The only reliable beautifier of the Complexion, Skin known to man, for which they are intended their effect is simply magical, the most astounding transformation in personal appearance being brought about by their steady use, possessing the Wizard's touch in producing, preserving and enhancing the skin by every device.

On the Transparency andpellucid clearness of the Skin where by Nature the reverse exists. Even the coarsest and most repulsive Skin can be rendered transparent.

With the assistance of Dr. Bourdon's French Arsenic Complexion Wafers, the skin becomes transparent andpellucid clear and refined.

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at

South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

## IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.

E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

## Below City Prices.

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at

South San Francisco, San

Mateo County.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.

GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

## VENUS OIL CO.

GEO. IMHOFF, PROP.

DEALER IN THE BEST

Wieland, Fredericksburg,

United States, Chicago,

Willows and

South San Francisco

## BREWERIES

AND

THE UNION ICE CO.

Leave Orders at

THE PARISIAN DRUG CO.

131 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

Leave Orders at

THE PARISIAN DRUG CO.

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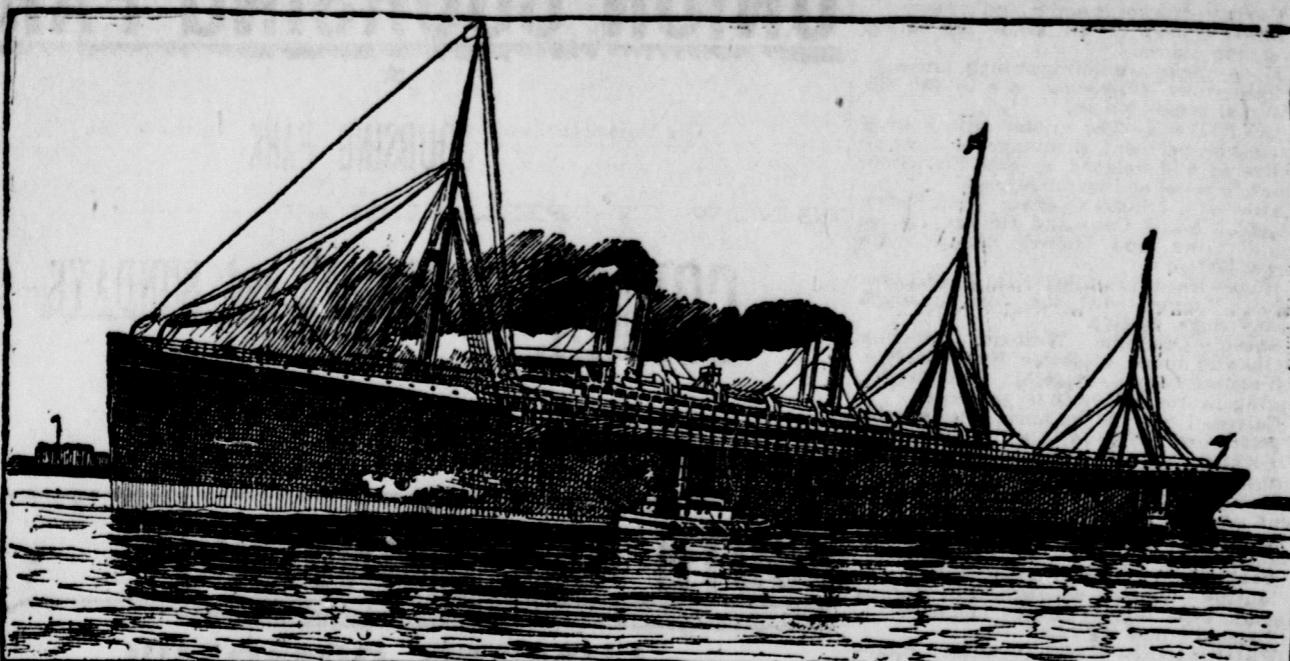
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## THE OCEANIC, LARGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.



The rapidity with which the size of ocean-going ships has been increased in recent years is one of the most noteworthy mechanical developments of the decade. The launching at Belfast of the new steamer, the Oceanic, marks another stage of the growth in this direction. The Oceanic is a monster beside which most of the world's battleships would seem mere pygmies. She is 704 feet in length, whereas the Great Eastern was only 680 feet long, and when it comes to a question of engines, the Oceanic has 45,000 horse power, where the horse power of the Great Eastern was 17,000. Future innovations in ship building, especially in the way of increasing the size of vessels, must date from the launching of this Leviathan of the sea. New records for size have been made and broken constantly within the last fifteen years. The Great Eastern was declared to be a failure for practicable purposes of commerce, and the tendency immediately after its construction was to build small ships. When the modern liners were first built a length of 400 feet was deemed extraordinary. The shipbuilders, however, have gone on undaunted, until seven years ago that the largest practicable size had been found, but the speedy construction of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Oceanic has dispelled that illusion.

Should it turn out that the Oceanic, with its immense capacity, can be run at a fairly good rate of speed without too large an expenditure of coal it is not even certain that this immense vessel will be left long without a rival. Her success may tempt builders to plan still greater monsters to carry the world's commerce. The limit of size will not be reached until the greatest capacity consistent with a high speed and a reasonable cost has been secured.

### FIGHT OF MINE KINGS.

#### Senatorial War in Montana and Its Romantic Elements.

Behind the United States Senatorial contest in Montana there is a story of rival ambitions, bitterness and deadly enmity that can find its parallel nowhere in this country. The two multi-millionaires arrayed against each other in the fight subordinated all other issues to the desire for victory. The contest resulted from a feud between the two richest men in the State—William A. Clark and Marcus Daly, the "copper kings." They used to be fast friends. Some years ago, when Daly wanted a certain water right that the former owned and which Daly had to have in order to make his Anaconda smelters valuable, Clark forced him to pay an exorbitant price. Daly paid it and told him then that he would get even if it took him all his life. Not long thereafter Clark, who is a Democratic leader, wanted to go to Congress. Daly threw his influence to Tom Carter, the Republican nominee, and defeated Clark. Since then the lines have been drawn strictly and sharply. The two parties in the State are Daly and Clark.

The careers of these two men are interesting. Clark, who is worth \$20,000,000, began life as a cow puncher in the early sixties. By the aid of his wife he saved some of his earnings. As soon as their frugal habits and shrewd investments gave him a respectable

posed torpedo fleet and a cruiser or two attacked him. "Run away as fast as possible," was the reply of the gallant Vermonter; "string out the fleet and tackle the Colon first, the only ship we knew could steam as fast as the Oregon. After sinking the Colon we intended sending the torpedo boats and destroyers to the bottom, one after the other." "Captain, weren't you a little nervous over the prospect?" an officer asked. "No, not nervous, but anxious," said Clark. "We were in the dark as to the enemy's whereabouts and movements, but as to the outcome we never had the slightest doubt."—New York Press.

#### Why It Was Named Rubber.

A recent report from a British consul in one of the Central American states gives the following as the origin of the name rubber, as applied to caoutchouc: An English artist discovered in 1770 that the new gum was admirably adapted for rubbing out pencil marks. He wrote a paper on the subject, and informed his contemporaries that a cubic inch of this substance, costing only three shillings, would last for years. It was used for no other purpose in England than effacing lead pencil marks for half a century after this discovery, hence the name "rubber." After the introduction of the raw material and the scientific description of the plant by Frenchmen, it was first manufactured into waterproof clothing in France toward the end of

white dresses, ten hats and thirty sets of underclothes. He is always as clean as a newly-minted silver half-dime, and his little eyes are brighter than any metal that was dug out of the earth. When he goes out every fair morning in all seasons for his ride in his little white push buggy he wears a white Tam o' Shanter hat with four white flaring ostrich tips on the side, tied with great white bows of ribbon, a big ruffle of lace over his head and a white cloak that cost his papa \$200 net. Cornelius V. at all times wears a string of pearls about his pink neck. For his best dress, which consists of a miracle of lace and silk construction, there was paid the sum of \$175. This marvel of a baby is a big expense. His wardrobe is estimated at a value of \$5,000. His sixty costumes cost from \$60 to \$75 each. His shoes are such as one might imagine to have been worn by an oriental prince, and his chariot in which he is perambulated daily cost \$100. He is the infant king of 5th avenue.

### NEW YORK'S INFANT KING.

**He Is Only a Year Old, but Commands a Wardrobe Valued at \$5,000.**  
Cornelius Vanderbilt the fifth does not have to worry about clothes. There is not another 1-year-old boy in New York better cared for than the fifth in line from the grand old commodore Cornelius V. is just entering on his second year. He is the possessor of sixty



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT THE FIFTH.

white dresses, ten hats and thirty sets of underclothes. He is always as clean as a newly-minted silver half-dime, and his little eyes are brighter than any metal that was dug out of the earth. When he goes out every fair morning in all seasons for his ride in his little white push buggy he wears a white Tam o' Shanter hat with four white flaring ostrich tips on the side, tied with great white bows of ribbon, a big ruffle of lace over his head and a white cloak that cost his papa \$200 net. Cornelius V. at all times wears a string of pearls about his pink neck. For his best dress, which consists of a miracle of lace and silk construction, there was paid the sum of \$175. This marvel of a baby is a big expense. His wardrobe is estimated at a value of \$5,000. His sixty costumes cost from \$60 to \$75 each. His shoes are such as one might imagine to have been worn by an oriental prince, and his chariot in which he is perambulated daily cost \$100. He is the infant king of 5th avenue.

### A TALKING GLOVE.

**Novel Device of a Girl Who Is Blind, Deaf and Dumb.**

Blind Mattie, an inmate of the Newark, N. J., almshouse, is not only blind, but she is also deaf and dumb and can neither smell nor taste. This is Mattie's "talking glove." It is a common white cotton glove, with the alphabet put on it, each letter on the inside of the fingers. Mattie is so quick at learning with touch that in a single day she had memorized the position of every



letter, so that now the people about her can talk to her by spelling out the word on the letters of the glove.

#### Costly Dress Material.

The most expensive material ever produced for a dress was that purchased by the German Empress about a year ago, from Lyons. It was white silk brocade, having flowers, birds, and foliage in relief, and cost \$125 a yard, the actual value of the raw silk, it is said, being \$100. The Empress was so struck by its beauty that she had the heart to cut it up, and it was eventually turned into curtains. The price paid for this material is about double as much as the famous cloth that Louis XIV. had made into a dressing gown.

#### A Possibility.

She (with a sigh)—I see that Miss Astor is to marry a duke.

He—Oh, well, I wouldn't waste any sympathy on her. Who knows? She may love him.—Chicago News.

A cake walk is like a circus; if you have seen one, you have seen all of them.

### WORKING THE RUNNING CINCH.

**Its Meaning and Economical Use Explained by a Western Sheriff.**

"It is in the newly settled regions of the far West, where bad men congregate and turn loose, that the running cinch works to best advantage, and it saves costs to the community and trouble to the sheriff," said an ex-sheriff from New Mexico in the office of a downtown hotel last night. "It works well all round, and satisfies everybody concerned except the man that is cinched, and he never complains, because he's dead. You see it often happens that a sheriff in a wild and woolly region, with the best intentions, has a live prisoner on his hands that ought by all good rights to be planted. He is responsible for his safe-keeping in a jail that a cow could walk through, and he knows that the man is dangerous every minute that he lives. The prisoner's friends outside are plotting to help him escape, on the one hand, and, on the other, there is always the chance that the citizens get up a necktie party and call for the prisoner with a rope, which is a reflection on the sheriff, and gross disrespect to the majesty of the law. These things worry the sheriff, and he thinks he's stood enough of it; so he leaves matters loose in the jail, and there is not much of a watch kept that any one can see, and the prisoner, seeing nothing to hinder, walks out some day and runs for it. He does not get far. The sheriff has everything prepared, with men waiting, and the prisoner is bored and ballasted with lead before he has time to make much of a show as a pacemaker.

"The Mormons have used the possibility of the running cinch the most systematically, and in the days when they held cards and spades in Utah a 'gentle' prisoner in their hands was liable to be overpersuaded if he declined to take advantage of the chances they gave him to run. During the building of the Union Pacific road through Utah the jail at Brighamville, forty miles from Salt Lake City, became famous for this. Although the prisoners comprised the toughest class of men, such as naturally flocked to the country as the railroad advanced, no effort was made to hold them in jail and a door or window was always left open somewhere at their service, should they feel inclined to walk out. But none ever got away, or outlived his experiment in breaking jail. The Mormons in official authority are always good shots, and the prison guard kept their practice up in this way.

"It was through an atrocious misuse of the running cinch that the great Apache chief, Mangas Colorado, was killed by United States soldiers about forty years ago. He had surrendered as a prisoner of war, and was held under guard in camp when the plot was made for his death. As he refused the opportunities given him to run, he was pricked with a red-hot bayonet thrust through the wall of the tent in which he was lying. At that he sprang from the tent and was killed by the guard as an escaping prisoner. This dastardly murder, which was wholly without justification, proved a costly crime for the government in the end. After this the Apaches would not trust the white man's word, and long wars followed as a consequence, in which thousands of lives were lost and vast expense incurred."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF LARGE FEET.

**Mississippi Judge Who Thought They Indicated Good Blood.**

Judge Alonso G. Meyers was sitting under a big tree in Brandon, Miss., one fine day exchanging experiences with Dr. Hart, the minister, and some more of the folks of Brandon. Judge Meyers has a circuit which includes twenty-seven counties and nineteen of them are off the railroad lines. On that account things happen to him once in awhile which he thinks are worth recounting. This day it chanced that Dr. Hart's attention was attracted by Judge Meyers' feet. There was something peculiar about them, to tell the truth. They were quite long, but they were wide and the judge made no attempt to conceal the fact. Dr. Hart had very small feet and he was just as proud of them as if he reserved any credit. He had his boots made to order and kept them nicely polished and otherwise sought to direct attention to his cute little feet.

This particular day, while the group was sitting out under the tree at Brandon, Dr. Hart said:

"Judge, that's a pretty fair understanding you have there, isn't it?"

The court looked at his foot rather admiringly, and said:

"Yes, that is a pretty big foot. That was remarked to me by a horseman that rode down from Nashville with me a month ago. He said I had a big foot and I said: 'Don't you always find that good horses—that is, blooded horses, you know—always have big feet?'

"He says 'Oh, yes, that's the rule.'

"Well, I says, 'isn't it true that jackasses always have small feet?'

"And he says, 'Oh, yes, that's true, too.'

After that Dr. Hart changed the subject to the prospects for a good cotton crop, which were not encouraging.

### A MANY-SIDED QUESTION.

**Miss Lonely—You ought to be careful, Kitty. Marriage is a serious matter.**

The Maid (who has had a proposal)—Yes, ma'am; but staying single is a serious matter, too!—Puck.

**Cheapest and Dearest Coal.**

Coal is dearer in South Africa than in any other part of the Old World. It is cheapest in China.

**Ethel—Do you meet many people while wheeling?**

**Tom—Oh, yes; I run across a friend occasionally.**



### COUNTRY GIRL'S POSSIBILITIES.

**N**EVER before was it so easily possible for a girl to make circumstances as it is to-day, and she who can better do this lives not in the city, but in the country. We hear much of the advantages of city life; and it certainly has many advantages. But the girl who goes a stranger to a strange city, to enter a store, or to assume a clerical position, may, as a rule, expect months of living which, if it be not tragedy, strongly resembles it. It is quite possible in the country to hire a real home; in the city it is next to impossible.

In the city respectable city boarding places are far too expensive for the ordinary store girl, who is obliged to hire a room, and obtain her meals where she can get them most reasonably. No one bids her Godspeed in the morning, and at evening no one knows or cares when she reaches her room, or what her feeling may be. Most city lodgings houses, should they find tongues, could tell myriads of tales of souls starved for companionship, or of hearts almost broken for want of care and sympathy.

The young woman who relinquishes a position as a domestic in the country to accept a place as servant in the city makes the greatest mistake of all. In nearly all country homes the "hired girl" is one of the family, and in the social circles of the place she is not considered lower in the scale than any other working woman of her moral and mental caliber. In the city she is confined to the kitchen, is regarded as little different from the rest of their household machinery, and has no social standing whatsoever.

### Woman Educator.

Mrs. Phoebe Alice Taylor, superintendent of schools for Alexander County, Illinois, is the widow of Augustus F. Taylor, son of the late Colonel S. Staats Taylor, one of the founders of Cairo. Her husband was paymaster in the navy during the war of the rebellion.



MRS. PHOEBE ALICE TAYLOR.

Ion, and died in 1866. Mrs. Taylor has had a long and useful experience as an educator. She was a teacher for a number of years in the schools of Calro. She assumes the duties of county superintendent for the fourth time, a fact which speaks very plainly as to the opinions of the people in the matter of her competency and past service.

### Correct Stationery.

Fashion has decreed any amount of embellishment on the up-to-date stationery. A young woman may use her crest or coat-of-arms, or may adopt a device to suit her taste. She may limit her ornamentation to an initial or use a monogram. These should be placed in the upper left corner of the writing paper or in the middle of the sheet, about two inches from the top. The flap of the envelope may be similarly decorated unless sealing wax is used. Cream and the various shades of blue are most popular.

### Invitation Etiquette.

"I know a young girl who is so punctilious it is a pleasure to invite her anywhere," said a lady not long since. "She always keeps her appointments to the minute, never forgets her engagements, and is always to be depended upon. She is very popular with young and old, and there is little doubt that she owes much to this praiseworthy attribute. In the matter of invitations the least one can do to show their appreciation of the courtesy extended them is to be prompt."

**Lemon Will Whiten the Hands.**

For the hands that have become tanned or sunburnt, just before going to bed bathe them in warm water and soap; then rinse them in tepid water so that all the soapy water has disappeared, and then dab them with lemon juice. If your skin is very sensitive dilute the lemon juice, but when it is applied allow it to dry on the hands. Sleep in gloves, and after the third night care your hands will be fair and soft.—Ladies' Home Journal.

### One Woman's Success.

The achievements of a Connecticut widow on a farm put to shame the complaining farmers who assert that farming in New England is profitless, and who, failing to sell the farms which they have worn out, abandon them and enter into the fiercer competition for a livelihood in the cities. This woman was left a widow twelve years ago, at the age of 50. She received from her husband a farm of 165 acres, having upon it one cow, a heifer, two horses, a team of rats' teeth.

and a mortgage for \$1,750. She now has a herd of cows and three horses, and has paid \$1,600 on the mortgage. In other words, upon 165-acre farm, the woman seems to have made a living and saved about \$150 a year, besides current interest on the mortgage. Those who look upon women as the unbusinesslike sex, are often surprised by the ability displayed when an emergency calls out such energies.—Hartford Courant.

### Work of Women.

Since the founding of Oberlin College, in 1834, 123 women have gone from it as missionaries to foreign fields.

Gov. Stephens, of Missouri, has appointed a woman, Miss Fannie V. Mudd, inspector of oils for the city of St. Charles.

Miss Atelia Cromwell, daughter of a professor in Howard University, is a freshman at Smith College, and the first colored woman to enter that institution.

### Marriage and Friendship.

Marriage without love may be durable, but marriage without friendship is intolerable. And if a man and woman have no mutual tastes and habits, friendship, and even love itself, will languish. Even the best and truest love loses with youth its first fire and fervor, but with mental and moral kinship a better, saner, purer love is built on the ashes of the first. This love is made up of affection, friendship, comradeship, trust, and persuading all this tender sentiment growing out of the dear memories of long ago.—Woman's Home Companion.

### How to Wear a Veil.

Veils are no longer drawn beneath the chin. They should come just below the nose, and are worn tighter across the face than heretofore. This abbreviated veil is becoming to only a few women, which makes its popularity doubtful. White veils are both stylish and becoming to women of regular features, but it must be chosen with care, so as not to get a mesh that shows the skin in blotches, which appears red in contrast to the threads of the veil. Black veils are by odds the most becoming, and the simpler the mesh the safer the result.

### To Beautify the Complexion.

For the complexion and general health, drink slowly half an hour before breakfast one large tumbler of water as hot as you can swallow, and once a week instead a tumbler of cold water in which a teaspoonful of common salt has been dissolved. This is better for the complexion than any cosmetic. Another recipe is the juice of half a lemon, pint of warm water and one ounce of rose water.

### To Strengthen the Hair.

Take an egg, well beaten, and rub in scalp well, wash out with warm water, use no soap, except tar soap once in a while. This keeps the head free from dandruff, while the eggs stimulate the roots of the hair and make it grow. It is not necessary to use the soap when using the eggs.

**ABOUT THE BABY.**

A baby will be attracted for a time by some fine toy that he can simply look at, but he will spend ten times as long in putting pegs into holes on a board contrived for the purpose or in taking out one by one from a well-filled basket articles, no matter what—spoons, blocks

## A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,  
The dear, wee woman of four;  
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,  
Hung dangling over the floor;  
She meant to be good; she had promised,  
And so, with her big, brown eyes,  
She stared at the meeting house windows  
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,  
But she thought of the honey bees  
Drone away at the blossoms  
That whitened the cherry trees,  
She thought of a broken basket  
Where curled in a dusky heap,  
Three sleek, round puppies with fringed  
ears.  
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,  
Such queer little hearts to beat,  
Such swift, round tongues to kiss;  
Such sprawling cushiony feet;  
She could feel in her clasping fingers  
The touch of the satiny skin,  
And a cold, wet nose exploring  
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter  
Ran over the parted lips  
So quick that she could not catch it  
With her rosy finger tips.  
The people whispered, "Bless the child,"  
As each one waked from a nap,  
But the dear, wee woman hid her face  
For shame in her mother's lap.  
—Pittsburg Times.

## DISAPPOINTED.

Of course it would be a disappointment.

I had recently returned from abroad and had been called upon by duty to journey down to the deserted village of Mayburn to pay proper respects to my aunt and to make the acquaintance of the cousin who had just left school.

I had never seen her before, except, perhaps, as a baby, but I could picture her exactly. Dressed in the vile country style, very likely freckled, and a wearer of spectacles; crammed to the throat with the new education and individuality of women doctrine, certainly. And, of course, for aunt possessed not tact at the best of times. I should be left alone with this interesting female for the greater part of a hot summer afternoon. She was 18, too. A most offensive age.

Well, I should have to be polite; talk to her aunt of my experiences abroad, and then, if I had luck, I could plead the excuse of dinner in town and escape by an early train.

The train jolted itself to a standstill. A crowd of loafers posed as professional eyeshores in front of a grimy inn and commented upon my appearance. What a place! A stupid-looking servant told me that the ladies were in the garden, so to the garden, grumbling. I had to go. Certainly it was all awfully pretty. I began to wonder how I was looking.

"You've never met Ida before, Philip," I heard aunt saying. "Well, here she is."

I believe I said something. I might have remarked upon the weather, but am not sure. I know that there was a lot of gold, fluffy hair and some blue eyes.

"I must leave you to entertain each other for a few minutes. You will hear the luncheon gong out here." And the old lady withdrew. Really, aunt has wonderful tact.

We began to talk. I never found talking come so easily. "So you really are my cousin?"

"I believe I am. But I hope you don't mind. It's not my fault, you know." A funny little smile quivered round her mouth. She covered it up with a white rose.

"I didn't think you'd be a bit like what you are," I said, wilyly.

"People never are what you expect them to be. I'm sorry you're disappointed."

"I'm not. I think you're—" I didn't know what to say.

"What?" She certainly was laughing now.

"Indescribable."

Her face was half buried in the rose, and two bright eyes looked at me over the petals. "I've known lots of girls—indescribable. They weren't all nice. Some were horrid. But you must have been disappointed—really. There are pleasant disappointments, just as much as there are unpleasant ones."

"In what way were you disappointed when you saw me?"

"I saw your last photograph."

"It was an awfully libelous one," I hastened to say.

"It was. It flattered you horribly. I wonder you weren't ashamed of it."

"I was; not because it flattered me."

"I'm glad you admit that. I have one or two theories, you know. One must have a little excitement."

"What is this particular theory?"

"That men are vainglorious. No, you're not to say anything, it would lead to an argument, and that wouldn't be fair. It doesn't need a reply, does it?"

"No; I suppose not."

"I've quite proved my point, haven't I?"

"Rather." Somewhat absently, because I was wondering how I could miss the last train from Mayburn that evening.

I believe I must have moved. Anyhow she seemed nearer.

"Now we'll talk about something else."

"You, for instance," I ventured.

"That would be as dull as—as the books I read to mother. Such words! I have to twist my mouth into all imaginable shapes."

"Give me an example."

She thought for a moment, while I thought too, that I should like to be the word that she was thinking about.

"Psycholog-ical." It came very slowly.

I believed I moved again, for she stepped back.

"Isn't that an awful word?" She made a little distracting hoop of her mouth. I began to feel strange.

"Don't say that again," I said. Her eyes opened in wondering disbelief. "Why not?"

"Because—I'll tell you later on."

"O-h!" Suddenly—"Isn't this a pretty rose?"

"I have seen a prettier."

"Oh!" What a delicate drawing in of a lower roseleaf lip.

"I mean I do see a prettier."

"I'm quite sure that isn't true."

"Did you ever know me to tell an untruth?"

She pulled out the tiniest, most delightful watch. "I've known you just eleven minutes."

"And seconds?" I demanded, determined to have my due.

"Sixteen, about. But you shall have the benefit of the doubt; I'll say twenty. And you are surprised because you haven't told me an untruth during that time. Oh, Mr. Percival!"

"You have caught me in the act," I said, quite triumphantly, "unless you wish to withdraw your statement."

"I never withdraw anything."

"I shall bind you down to that."

"All right. Really, I don't see any rose besides this one."

"I have the advantage over you. Of course, now, if I were a looking-glass—"

"Oh, that is what you mean. No! Stand just where you are, and don't move until we hear the luncheon gong."

It had been a very little movement, but I obeyed.

"But Ida—"

"Ida!"

"Of course. We're cousins, aren't we? Cousins always call each other by their Christian names."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Certain," I answered, recklessly. "I shouldn't say so if I weren't. You'll call me by mine, won't you, Ida?"

"Per—haps. If I can pronounce it. If it isn't a word like psychol—"

"You're not to say that."

"I can't think why."

"My name isn't hard to pronounce. It's just Phillip."

"I dare say I can manage that P-h-i-l, phil; i-p, ip; add them up, Phillip. What funny musical initials you've got, haven't you? P.P.—plansimo, very soft. You're not very soft, are you—Phillip? Oh! do you know what you're doing?"

"Standing here, talking to you."

"You know very well. Do you know what you're holding?"

"I couldn't help it. It seemed to come quite naturally."

"That's not any answer."

"No. But it's such a sweet little hand, and—you're not angry, Ida, are you?"

"Of course I am. Suppose some one should be hidden in the shrubbery with a—a kodak. I've heard of such things."

"Oh, no; there's nobody there. You don't want to take your hand away, you know."

"I do; but how can I, when you're squeezing it all up?"

"You said just now that you never withdrew anything." That was the moment of my triumph.

"Well, this is the exception, stupid!"

I looked her straight in the face. This was quite polite, because she was looking straight into mine.

My attention was distracted. Wriggling about among the silky threads of gold I saw a hideous, contemptible black insect, which had evidently fallen from the tree overhead.

"Keep still!" I cried; "there's a horrid beetle in your hair. Don't move your head."

There was a deep silence, which became broken by the faint clanging of the luncheon gong.

"Hurry up! mother hates me to be late." Then, in lower tones, "I don't believe there's anything in my hair at all, except your fingers."

It was curious how skillful that insect was in eluding my grasp, and how difficult it was to locate. I kept fingering little shining curls, where I thought I had seen it, but somehow it always escaped. At last it flew away, but I still kept on looking for it. Her face was so very near mine I had to stoop over her considerably to look for the insect.

I glanced down, and suddenly the lashes lifted. She tilted her head back. I looked upon the sweetest lips in the world, half parted, while little limps of mischief were darting about in her insect.

"Philip," she said.

"Yes." It's wonderful how expressive you can make a monosyllable.

"Will you tell me, please, why you didn't want me to say psychological?"

I couldn't help it. Who could have blamed me?

I was unlucky enough to miss the last train from Mayburn that evening. Another disappointment—St. Paul's.

## RECENT INVENTIONS.

To prevent check reins from slipping off their hooks an Iowa man designed a holder formed of a leather disk from the center of which a second disk is almost cut, leaving a portion unsevered at the rear, with a slit in the inner disk, which fits tightly over the hook.

An improved crutch has a rubber tip at the bottom for use in ordinary weather, with a steel point placed inside the rubber and attached to a knob on the side of the shank by which it can be pushed down below the rubber and held there for use when the pavement is slippery.

Ropes of all sizes can be automatically measured by a new machine, which has a roller journaled in a casing around which the ropes are passed and then extended through openings of different size to correspond with the diameter of the rope, the roller turning pointers on a dial as it revolves.

## Conclusion.

"Is Gilster so wealthy?"  
"I should say he was! Why, he is so rich that he doesn't have to pay his bills."

## CAMPAIGN AND OTHER BUTTONS

### WANING FAD OUT OF WHICH AN IOWA WOMAN MADE A SMALL FORTUNE.

"I became interested in campaign buttons a few years ago," said a Chicagoan who is constantly on the lookout for novelties which will sell, "and was fortunate enough to catch the craze just at the right time. We had quite a large plant and were able to turn out 100,000 buttons a day. The device was printed on disks of specially prepared celluloid, which were then slightly softened and pressed on metal rings with a stud fastening. That part was done by a machine which was invented by a woman in Iowa. She made about \$15,000 out of her patent. The first buttons were nearly all political, but the fad soon extended to other varieties, and at one time we made over 300 different sets, each set having, sometimes, as many as forty separate designs. Making the drawings alone kept a corps of ten men busy. They were originally printed in black, but after a while the demand for novelty forced us to put in color presses and some of the work was really artistic. Eventually we used photography also, and printed from the negatives direct to the celluloid. The process was a secret one, and we had to pay a pretty stiff royalty.

"There was a great difference in the quality of the buttons. Some of them sold for half a cent apiece wholesale, and some brought as high as a quarter. The latter were the large photographic buttons with German silver mounts. Of course a few are still sold, but not a hundredth part as many as were formerly called for. We thought that the war would create a demand for buttons bearing portraits of the celebrities, but we were badly left. We got out several series with pictures of Dewey, Hobson, Sampson, Schley and all the rest of them, but somehow they didn't catch on, and a set with pictures of the ships also got the cold shoulder. One order that we recently filled was for 100,000 handsome Roosevelt buttons, which went to New York and were bought by partisans of the rough rider. A phase of the fad that shows some vitality is the personal button—embellished with one's own portrait or that of one's sweetheart. A great many of these are made to order. We sell to the dealers, and they dispose of their wares to the hawkers. Nearly all the buttons in the market are peddled on the curb."—Chicago Chronicle.

## HIS TRIBE OWNED CHICAGO.

### Simon's Father Sold the City's Site for Three Cents an Acre.

Simon Pokagon, chief of the Potawatomi tribe of Indians, who died recently at Benton Harbor, Mich., had led a prosaic life. He had many of the characteristics of his race, but they were the true ones, and, in addition, he had some of the best qualities of the white people. He was honest to a degree, and he was a bright, intelligent talker. Although his education was

the eve of the battle of Waterloo, where the star of Napoleon went down in gloom and that of Wellington ascended. The event was graphically described by Lord Byron in his "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."

Lady Carew recently celebrated her 100th birthday, and is said to be one of the two survivors of the historic ball. She is still well preserved for a woman of her age and her mind is still unclouded. She was a Miss Cliffe, daughter of Major Anthony Cliffe, of New Ross, Ireland, when she danced in Brussels on that historic night. The following year 1816—she married Lord Carew, whom she has long survived.

## IN A BREAD BASKET.

### How Two Lovers Outwitted a Parent in the Days of Elizabeth.

The story runs that Lord Compton fell in love with the only child of Sir John Spencer, one of the most opulent of London's merchant princes, proverbially known at the time as "rich Spencer." Sir John by no means approved of the advances of the young courtier, and positively refused to consent to the marriage; the course of true love, however, never running smooth, Lord Compton devised a plan to win his lady love.

A bribe to the baker enabled him to disguise himself and deliver the loaves one morning. As soon as the basket was empty the lady got in, and Lord Compton was boldly carrying his precious load down stairs when he was met by Sir John, who, luckily not recognizing him, gave him a sixpence as a reward for being so early, observing that that was the way to thrive.

On discovering the truth Sir John was so angry that he disinherited his daughter, and the quarrel was only made up through the intervention of Queen Elizabeth, who invited him to stand sponsor with her for a child, whom he promised to adopt—to find it was his own grandson.—Pall Mall Magazine.

## THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

The periodical estimates of the world's population, made by Professors Wagner and Supan, of Germany, are also widely accepted as on the whole the most careful computations relating to this difficult question. No one can tell, of course, how far the best estimates may vary from the truth, and it would not be surprising if the figures given by Wagner and Supan in 1891, who then put the world's population at 1,480,000,000, were fifty to a hundred millions out of the way. These careful statisticians, however, are always able to assign good reasons for their conclusions, and at least no other estimates are entitled to higher credence. In his latest text-book of geography, Dr. Supan estimates the present population of the earth at fifteen hundred millions, or an increase of twenty millions in the past seven years. There is no doubt that population is rapidly increasing almost everywhere on the inhabited globe, and particularly within the domain of civilization, where labor-saving machinery and improved methods of working the soil have vastly increased the means of subsistence.

## FIGURES ON THE COLORED VOTE.

By the figures of the last census the colored vote of the country—that is, the males above the age of 21 years—numbered 1,740,455. Of these the following States had the largest proportions: Georgia, 179,028 voters; Mississippi, 150,469; Alabama, 140,763; South Carolina, 132,949, and Louisiana, 119,815.

When a woman speaks of her hired girl as a "maid," she is thinking seriously of putting her in uniform.

No man need expect much of a display at his funeral, unless he is a colored man, and belongs to a lodge.



Mrs. CORDELIA BOTKIN.  
P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., and of Mrs. Dunning's sister, Mrs. Deane, it was proved that Mrs. Botkin bought arsenic and candy just before the box of poisoned bonbons was sent through the mail to Mrs. Dunning. The evidence was most conclusive and left the defense not a foot to stand upon. The motive for the crime was the infatuation of Mrs. Botkin for Dunning and her intense jealousy of Mrs. Dunning.

# TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

**SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.**

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

# TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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